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THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY ITEMS.

Wanted.

A competent Bookkeeper Address Box B & D., Gazette Office.

Physicians, Preachers and Poets

Use Sawyer's Barbers' Soap. Only thirty cents a cake.

Sawyer's Barbers Soap

Is nice—try it. Only thirty cents a cake.

For Bargains in Dry Goods

Go to the final closing out sale of Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Dry Goods Cheap

At the great final sale of Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Cloaks and Shawls.

Great bargains at the closing out sale of Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Silks and Dress Goods,

Great bargains at the final closing out sale of Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

35,000 to 40,000 First Class Bricks

Are made per day by the National Brick Machine, requiring only two horse power. It is the wonder of the age. See advertisement in another column.

Dress Goods.

Closing out at awful low prices, on the North East corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Wholesale Dry Goods.

A full and complete stock just opened on the Northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Love's

Dry Goods store is on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

Blankets,

White and colored—all sizes, qualities and prices—on the northeast corner Fourth and Market streets. C. Hanson Love & Bro.

Country Merchants

Replenishing stock should, before purchasing visit the establishment of Barker Co., 59 Market street, as they have full lines of Bleached and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Prints, and other staple goods, which they are selling at much less than Eastern prices.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.

The best place to buy them, either in the East or West is at Barker & Co.'s 59 Market, where can be found the best assortment of Sheetings, Shirtings, Prints, Print stuffs and other staple goods.

Oil News.

We are informed by Messrs Keir & Co, that the valuable oil territory recently in litigation, on Island Run, Beaver County, has been amicably adjusted, and that Messrs. Thomson & Orms, and Fritchard & Co., are prepared to execute leases on this justly celebrated territory.

Put the Question

Generally to your friends, as to what preparations they use for their teeth, and the response, nine times out of ten, will be Sozodont. 'Tis no longer necessary to impress its merits upon the public mind, experience has taught the world that, as a means of beautifying and preserving the teeth, invigorating the gums, and giving a pleasant aroma to the breath, it has no rival in either hemisphere.

Hasheesh.

We understand that some of our leading wholesale druggists have made arrangements with the Sylvan Orient Company of Boston, for the sale of Hasheesh Candy, imported and prepared solely by that Company. We are glad to learn that our citizens are now to have an opportunity of testing the merits of this wonderful Oriental preparation, prepared under the direction of a thorough medical chemist according to the formulas of Eastern countries, and sanctioned by the Faculty of the Calcutta Medical College, retaining its medicinal qualities, but modifying by chemical combinations its remarkable influence on the mental faculties, when taken in a crude state.

Our neighbors of Philadelphia have been greatly excited recently by some most remarkable cures in that city by the use of this remedy.

We are pleased to assure our readers that this article is altogether a different thing from that of a similar name, introduced here some time since, by a concern in New York, but which now, we believe, is defunct.

Well To-Day, Sick To-Morrow.

Such is the experience of thousands. Few enjoy continuous health. To what does the occasional invalid attribute his uncertain condition? Not to himself, of course. He lays the blame on the climate, perhaps. It is too hot, or too cold, too damp, or too dry, or too variable. But does he take the proper course to fortify his constitution and bodily organs against the extremes and changes of which he complains? No. He says, perhaps, that only an iron man could bear such great heat, or such violent cold, or such sudden vicissitudes. Why then does he not resort to the great Tonic and Preventive, which, if it will not make him an iron man, will at least quadruple the capacity of his system to repel all external agencies that tend to produce disease? Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, taken faithfully according to the directions, will so strengthen the stomach, brace the nerves, tone the liver, and regulate and invigorate the whole animal machinery, that the system, instead of being at the mercy of the weather, and liable to be prostrated by every change of temperature, will become case-hardened, as it were, and almost impervious to climatic influences. It is to this preventive principle that Hostetter's Bitters owe their great popularity in the West Indies, British America and Australia.

Hostetter's Bitters

Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fourth street.

With the Almost

Certain advent of cholera amongst us in the coming spring, we say again to our readers do not be unprepared for it. Have what you know and what experience has demonstrated to be, a strictly reliable medicine to nip it in the bud upon the first premonitory symptoms. Do not trust to new and untried medicines; what you know to have cured will cure again. Fleming, druggist, No. 84 Market street, prepares a medicine that was used with infallible success during the last visit of the cholera to this city, and we unhesitatingly say that no medicine in the world is superior to it. Don't be without a bottle of it, that is our advice, and when the dread scourge does make its appearance, you are comparitively secure. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Fall and Winter Goods.

It is with great pleasure we call the attention of our readers to the superb stock of Fall and Winter Goods just received by Mr. John Weier, Merchant Tailor, No. 126 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock embraces some of the beautiful Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings and Vestings ever brought to the western market. His assortment of Furnishing Goods, comprising Shirts, Drawers, Collars Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c., cannot be surpassed east or west. A large stock of ready made Pant Coats, Vests and Overcoats, will also be found at his establishment. Persons in want of any thing in the clothing line should not fail to give Mr. Weier a call.

Thomas W. Parry & Co.,

Practical Slate Roofers, and Dealers in American Slate of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's near the Water Works Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No. 75 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

Bikorene.

There are one hundred distinct nervous diseases, and there is not one of them that will not yield to the great invigorant, Bikorene. Why suffer the torture of nervous weakness for a day? The Bikorene will give you instant relief and permanent strength. Sole agent for Pittsburgh, Joseph Fleming, Druggist, No. 84 Market street. Sent by express any where.

Carpenter Jobbing Shop.

Having returned after an absence of three years in the army, I have re-opened my shop for all sorts of jobbing in the carpenter line, at the old stand, Virgin Alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

William Forrest.

CITY ITEMS.

Greenbacks are Good

We have received the following communication from Mr. Walton, of the firm of Prince Walton & Co., Cincinnati, condemning the use of the above caption by other parties. We think the views of Mr. W., quite correct, and have protected the proprietors of Roback's Bitters as far as we could, by refusing to insert advertisments infringing as we thought, on their "trade mark!"

Pittsburgh, January 23d, 1866.

Publishers of the Gazette—*Gentlemen*:—My attention has been called to the advertisements of several parties under the head of "Greenbacks are Good." As you are well aware that as it has cost us very considerable money to advertise "Greenbacks are Good," for the purpose of calling the attention of the public to the merits of our Scandinavian medicines, we think it very unfair for parties to take advantage of our enterprise. We claim that the use of the words "Greenbacks are Good," which we follow with Roback's are Better, is original with us. We have never been interfered with in any city or town before. In Cincinnati alone where we expended upwards of ten thousand dollars in a week advertising in this way there was not a single instance where a person attempted to use our device or "trade-mark," "Greenbacks are good, but Roback's are better." We feel no disposition whatever to have a difference with anybody—on the contrary, we think there is plenty of room and ways enough to advertise without conflicting with or copying from others. The writer called on two gentlemen in this city, namely, Mr. Pittock and Mr. Dunseath, who no doubt thoughtlessly used the words "greenbacks are good," to head their advertisements. I found them *gentlemen*, and willing not only to discontinue the use of the words named, but to make any amends in their power.

We say "Greenbacks are good but Roback's are better," on the ground that health is paramount to wealth, and because we know we have the best medicine available to mankind. *Roback's Stomach Bitters*, after years of experience and trial, have proven to be the best remedy extant for all complaints, when a tonic and stimulant are required. They contain the properties of a gentle laxative, an efficient anti-bilious agent, and are the best stomachic known to the world.

Our Sugar Coated Blood and Liver pills are the most active and thorough pills that have ever been introduced. They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as that the system does not relapse into its former condition, which is to apt to be the case with simply a purgative pill; being thickly sugar-coated they are especially adapted as a remedy for children and persons who have a dread of swallowing a pill. Our Blood Purifier cures Scrofula, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Many thousands have been cured by the use of Roback's Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, as prepared by us from the original formulas of the great Sweedish physician, Dr. C. W. Roback, now retired from the labors of his self-sacrificing profession with honor and (deservedly) an immense fortune. The Purifier is the best alterative known to science, combining as it does, the syrup of Stillingia with Iodide of Potassium, which every physician of education knows to be the surest remedies.

It also contains a pasture herb indeginous to Sweden, Dr. Roback's native land, which we import expressly to use in compounding the Blood Purifier.

We leave the matter in the hands of the public to decide. To the press of this city the writer returns his thanks for the courtesy, liberality and urbanity shown me during my short stay. Very truly yours,

Sam. W. Walton,
Of the firm of Prince, Walton & Co.,
It Cincinnati, O.

Plaid Flannels.

All the popular makes, at very low prices, on the northeast corner of Fourth and Market streets.

C. Hanson Love & Bro.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Pope, on receiving the congratulation of the Cardinals on Christmas day, replied that God never abandoned the Church in tempestuous times. His Holiness called to mind our Lord sleeping in the storm on the Lake of Gennessaret. "At the present time," said his Holiness, "Christ seems to be sleeping, but he is watching for the defense of the Church. The future is in the hands of God, and the triumph of the Church is inevitable."

The Parkersburg Fire.—The fire at Geo. Wells & Co.'s oil refinery in Parkersburg on Thursday last, was quite extensive and destructive. Over $60,000 worth of property was destroyed in a very short time. The fire came very nearly doing much more damage than it did, as the flames were nearly communicated to the oil boats in the river, which were connected with the refinery by a pipe.

Two gamblers, named Jack O'Neil and Jimmy Young, quarreled in Foley's billiard saloon in Detroit. As they left the saloon, Young shot O'Neil through the head, and then escaped. O'Neil is not dead. The *Free Press* says as he was taken away in a hack "he gave utterance to most horrid imprecations—too foul to be reported—mingled with appeals to heaven for mercy on his soul."

Dr. Taylor, of Richmond, (Baptist), in the columns of the New York *Examiner*, says: "Southern Baptists are conscious of no wrong in the matters concerning which they are charged. They have no concessions to make. The deep, broad gulf which lies between the sections has been dug by the North, and the North only can fill or bridge it."

On Friday, for the first time in our country's history, a colored contractor received pay for carrying the mail. His route is in Virginia, but he finds that the Virginians raise no objection to having their mail-bag carried by a colored man—if they can receive their letters in no other way.

Gen. Sweeney's dismissal from the army was in this wise: While his regiment was at Nashville he twice applied for leave of absence and was refused. Thereupon the indignant Fenian took the absence without the leave, which latter afterwards followed him, as known.

The New Philadelphia *Chronicle* says that last week Mr. Samuel Stutts was suddenly killed while in the act of loading a large saw-log on to a four-wheeled wagon. The log rolled back back upon him, crushing his body in a horrible manner.

Cyrus McCormick, the reaper millionaire, has presented General Lee with $10,000 to found a professorship bearing his name at the Virginia College, of which the ex-rebel leader is President.

Such is the lack of house room in Atlanta, Ga., that hundreds are living in tents, and they cannot even get enough of that uncertain shelter.

The wife of Boyd Winchester, a prominent Louisville lawyer, quieted her nerves—and ended her life—with chloroform, the other night.

Pickpockets are the most regular attendants of the Chicago daily prayer meetings. We regret to add that their object is professional, not religious.

Hon. Ellis Lewis, Manager of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, has recently resigned his position on account of ill-health.

The Boston *Courier* is dead, after a life of nearly forty-two years. It died of old fogyism.

The *Herald* says John Morrissey has become a Wall street millionaire.

Mr. Mercer's cargo of emigrants dwindled at last to 75 women and 50 men, which, if they all get to Washington territory, will mitigate the evil of male preponderance to the extent of only 25 individuals. After the steamer Continental left the wharf, Tuesday, six women were sent ashore with their baggage. They were from Maine, had been in the city some months, at much expense, waiting for the sailing of the steamer, and the captain sent them ashore because they could not pay their passage. They were of course highly indignant, and had many hard words for Mercer, by whom they declared they had been duped and foully wronged. Six months hence they may have reason to be glad that Mercer left them behind.—*Springfield Republican.*

Prussia Unfriendly.—The Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff has published a pamphlet on American affairs, which is highly commended by the German press, but which is met with much unfriendliness in Prussia. The leading press there rail against our institutions, and show a deep seated hostility because the Union is restored, and the Republic saved. The Government has indorsed this course, and refused an appointment to Dr. Schaff as Professor of the University of Berlin, for which position he had strong recommendations, and prior to that, a good chance of success.

A New Plague in Prussia.

New York, Jan. 22.—The *World's* Berlin correspondent records the prevalence of a panic in the Prussian capital, second only to that caused by the appearance of the cholera. The trichine disease, a new and terrible malady, is ravaging Prussia, and of those attacked by it, at least twenty-five per cent. die a horrible death. Surgeons trace the origin of the malady to a species of worm that attacks the pigs, and as the Germans are essentially a pork eating people and prefer their food only partially cooked, the new scourge has utterly disorganized their habits and caused a feeling of intense alarm to pervade all classes.

Bank Robbers Arrested—Railroad Accident.

New York, Jan. 22.—Two men named David Schiff and George Boyer have been arrested and identified as the robbers of the messenger of the Farmers and Citizens' National Bank of Williamsburg, on Friday. No clue to the money has been ascertained.

On Saturday afternoon Hugh Shelly, flagman, in the employ of the Harlem Railroad, was killed by a passing train of cars in the tunnel at Ninety-Second street.

Late Mexican Affairs.

New York, Jan. 22.—The *Herald's* Washington special says information has been received that on Dec. 9th, Juarez fled from Chihuahua with twenty-five men, previously levying $19,000 on the town. Imperialists entered the place without resistance. There seems to be no doubt that, by the last steamer from Europe, the State Department received positive information from Paris that the French troops will be withdrawn within a stated and early period.

Arrival of Governor Curtin at Harrisburg.

Harrisburg, Jan. 22.—Governor Curtin arrived here to-day and is receiving a large number of visitors. His message will be sent to the Legislature next Monday.

Ice-Bridge Formed.

Buffalo, Jan. 22.—An ice-bridge was formed below Niagara Falls on Sunday, extending three miles down the rapids. It is the longest formed for many years.

VERY LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

Our Special Dispatches
FROM WASHINGTON.

REPORT ON RECONSTRUCTION

Bill on the Freedmen's Bureau.

THE BUREAU REQUIRES MILITARY AGENTS.

Marriage of Mrs. Douglas.

ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE MEMBERS.

President on the Suffrage Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Washington, January 22, 1865.

The first instalment of the report to be made by the Reconstruction Committee was presented in the Senate to-day by Mr. Fessenden, and in the House by Mr. Stevens, in the form of an amendment to the constitution. It is substantially the same as that proposed two weeks in the House by Mr. Blaine, of Maine. The committee change the phraseology, but retain and indorse his view, viz: Not to interfere with the basis of representation in the loyal states, but simply to exclude therefrom all who may be denied political rights on race or color.

An amendment was at once taken up in the House, and Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, and Mr. Conkling, of New York, made set speeches thereupon.

Mr. Stevens has given notice that he will call the previous question to-morrow afternoon, but the pressure this evening for an extension of time for debate, may induce him to change his purpose.

The passage of the Freedmen's Bureau bill by the Senate, substantially, as it comes from the Judiciary Committee, is assured by votes taken. The most important amendment proposed restricting the operations of the Bureau to the States lately in rebellion, and leaving Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Delaware to care for the freedmen in their own way, gave rise to a spicy and entertaining personal debate between Messrs. Wilson and Cowan, and was finally defeated by three to one. The other amendment to make the agents in these four States subordinate to the civil authorities thereof, moved and urged by Mr. Davis, was lost by eight to thirty-one.

Mr. Saulsbury has the floor for to-morrow, and will, of course, object to the whole bill. The vote on its passage may perhaps be reached to-morrow though that it will be talked off till Wednesday seems more probable.

The War Department has assigned fifty officers of the late Veteran Reserve Corps to duty under General Howard. It was found absolutely essential to give him an increased number of military men of whom to make agents in various sections. The plan of making citizens such agents has not been very successful in any State and in several is a failure. Commissioner Whitney, of North Carolina, for instance, has found it exceedingly difficult to find citizens who would act, and expresses a decided preference for military men. General Wilson, of Georgia, is also asking for an assignment of Captains and Lieutenants to his Department, and General Scott, of South Carolina, made it a condition that several should be given him before he entered upon duty there.

Col. Ward preached morning and evening yesterday, at the Foundry Methodist Church in this city, and raised ten thousand dollars at the two services to pay off the debt of the church. President Johnson was present in the morning, and thirteen hundred dollars were subscribed in a few moments to make him a life member of one of the church boards.

The Richmond *Examiner* calls Washington the Yankee capital.

General Estree, of Ohio, has been appointed Secretary of that State, and Captain Pratt, formerly Adjutant General on Gen. Mitchell's staff, United States Marshal for New Mexico. General John P. Stough, of Colorado, has received the appointment of Chief Justice for the same territory.

Prominent North Carolina Unionists are urging a modification of the test oath, so that none shall be excluded from office by its provisions, who will make oath that any aid or comfort they may have given to the rebellion was not prompted, in any degree, by hostility to the government of the United States.

General Sherman is expected here some day this week, to confer with General Grant in reference to military affairs.

Mrs. Douglas is to be married, to-morrow, to Brevet Brigadier General Williams, United States Army. The ceremony will take place at Mrs. Douglas' residence. Only the most intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom are invited.

The receipts from customs at the four principle ports of entry, from the 8th until the 13th inst., amounted in the aggregate to 2,732,454.

Secretary Stanton, Gen. Grant and a number of other distinguished military dignitaries on duty here, have signified their intention to be present at the grand ball to be given by the Seventh Regiment on the 30th inst.

Several well executed counterfeit coupons of the seven-thirty bonds were cancelled at the Treasury to-day. The counterfeits are an almost exact imitation of the genuine coupon.

The Reconstruction Committee will next take up the question of the admission of the Tennessee members, and will probably report on the subject as soon as the legislature of that State adopts the bill now before them, confering upon negroes the right to testify and sue in the courts. Those Union members who are willing to admit the Tennessee delegation, excluding the others, place it on these grounds:

First—That Tennessee was reconstructed while the rebellion was still existing, by Unionists, and rebels were disfranchised.

Secondly—Because Tennessee, by her new constitution, abolished slavery, and ratified it by a popular vote before Congress submitted the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.

Thirdly—Because Andrew Johnson was recognized as Senator from that State up till March, 1863, and the Union National Convention of 1864 went there for their nominee for Vice President.

Fourthly—Because Tennessee furnished over thirty thousand soldiers to the Union armies.

Fifthly—Because all the delegation, as it is understood, can take the oath, and two of them have fought in the Union army.

These points to them seem to place the case of Tennessee on different grounds from the rest of the States. The desire to prevent a rupture between the President and Congress, has inclined some to favor their admission if her Legislature passes laws asserting the rights of her colored people.

The President to-day, in conversation with Hon. Mr. Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, asked the following question: "Would you be justified as Governor of Pennsylvania or as Governor of Tennessee in signing a bill passed by the Legislature, against which nine-tenths of the citizens of the State had entered their protest?" He then remarked that he considered himself placed in just the position he indicated, towards the people of this District.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Beadle, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, has been ordered to report to Col. O'Browne, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen at Richmond, Virginia, for assignment to duty in that department.

LATEST CANADIAN ADVICES.

Fears of a Fenian Invasion.

New York, Jan. 22.—The *Herald's* Toronto correspondent states the reason for the postponement of the meeting of Parliament till Monday next, is the fear that the Fenian invasion may be made during the winter. The Provincial Fenians, though in favor of O'Mahoney are not opposed to invasion by General Sweeny during the winter. One night last week word was sent by discharged volunteers at Ogdensburg that Fenians were coming. The garrison at Fort Wellington turned out to receive them, when the ex-volunteers fired several shots, and the garrison, it is stated, behaved very badly. The volunteers then returned satisfied with the sport.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Harrisburg, January 22, 1866.

The House was in session to-day, and we have the following business transacted to report:

Mr. Herron read in place an act entitled "an act to incorporate the Cumberland Board of Publication."

Mr. Glass, in place, offered a supplement to an act approved April 12th, 1862, incorporating the Real Estate Bank.

Mr. Slack read an act to allow the trustees of St. John's Church to convey and sell certain burial grounds.

Mr. Boyle read an act to validate certain acknowledgments.

Mr. McKinley read in place an act to incorporate the New Castle Market Company.

Mr. Welsh offered an act proposing to extend the provisions of the act which now regulates the licensing of eating houses in Belle Vernon Township, Fayette county, to Monongahela borough, and to other townships in Washington county.

The House transacted other business which is of no importance to your readers, after which it adjourned.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

THE CAPTURE OF BAGDAD.

Prospects of the Imperialists.

Operations of the Mexican Republicans.

EXTRACTS FROM MEXICAN PAPERS.

The Brownsville Account of the Affair.

&c. &c. &c.

New York, Jan. 22.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: The French Minister has made a demand on the State Department for information relative to the recent capture of Bagdad, Mexico, by Yankee fillibusters. Up to Saturday night, no official information relative thereto had been received at the Department. Instructions were transmitted to Gen. Sheridan immediately on the reception of intelligence of the affair, requiring him to make a thorough investigation and punish the offenders.

Several prominent French officers, direct from the Maximilian Government in Mexico, passed through the Capital yesterday, on their way to France, and give flattering accounts of the Imperial prospects, without giving any specific details.

The same paper's San Francisco correspondence represents the operations of the Mexican Republicans in the northwestern section of their country, as still carried on with great perseverance and energy. Gen. Ogazon, commander of the Department of Jalisco, who was some time ago in this city, was about to leave San Francisco, in the begining of this month, for Guadalajara, the capital of his State, having the authority and means to raise there a force to take the field against the Imperialists.

Gen. Alvarez was still encamped near Acapulco, and had possession of all the surrounding country, and was keeping such a close watch on the Imperial troops garrisoning the town that none of them dared venture outside of it on land, and their supplies had to come to them by sea from a distance. The entire country from Acapulco to within a short distance of the City of Mexico, is said to be in the possession of the Republic.

Late Mexican papers publish a protest of the soldiers of the Belgian legion in Maximilian's service, made prisoners by the Republicans, against the Emperor's orders decreeing the death of all Republican prisoners, and particularly against one case of its barbarous execution by Colonel Mendez, one of the Imperial officers, who caused to be shot immediately a number of Republicans whom he captured. One of these protests is addressed to Maximilian, and the other to the representatives of the Belgian nation.

The protestants say they did not come to Mexico to fight in this iniquitous war, but as an escort to a princess of their country, Carlotta, and that having been forced into active service, their lives are placed in jeopardy by the execution of the barbarous Imperial decree, they being liable to suffer if the Republicans should retaliate.

New Orleans, January 21.—Brownsville accounts of the 15th, give an impartially correct statement of the Bagdad affair. A party of one hundred and twenty-three, most of whom were colored soldiers of the 41th Regiment, under the command of Colonel Reed, crossed the river at Clarkson, and divided into three squads at four o'clock on the morning of the 5th. The first squad proceeded to the arsenal, which they captured with about five hundred prisoners and four pieces of artillery.

The second party proceeded to the Ferry where the Imperial guard of ten men were stationed. The officer commanding the guard stood to his post, bravely emptying his revolver when he was shot down, whereupon the others surrendered. One Imperialist was killed and another wounded. Three of the party proceeded to capture Col. Rice, who escaped while the party was in the house, but was afterwards captured. A squad of ten men were then detailed to take the Antonio, and fired on her, killing a Sergeant and wounding several others. The Antonio fired a volley, killing two and wounding one. The attacking party then fired two shots from a howitzer, one whereof passed through her just above water. On the morning of the 6th the French frigate lying outside shelled the place. Shots afterwards were freely exchanged between the Liberal howitzer on the beach and the howitzer boat from the French frigate. No damage except the creating of a panic among the citizens, who crossed to the American bank.

A detachment of two hundred men from the 118th Colored Infantry, were sent over to protect American citizens, and remained till the evening of the 7th, when a detachment of the 46th Colored Infantry relieved them with instruction, it is said, to withdraw in case the Imperialists attack the Liberals. A mail steamer lying outside the bar left immediately after the affair, probably for Vera Cruz. Bagdad is nearly deserted.

Plunder and pillage is uninterruptedly kept up. A large amount of goods were crossed to Clarksville. What arrives at Brownsville is seized and returned to the proper owners.

After wrangling for several days with Escobado, regarding the command, Crawford left for New Orleans, where he has since arrived, after reinforcements and supplies.

A small force of Liberals are fortifying Bagdad with cotton bales, heavy guns, &c.

Three French transports arrived off the bar on the 13th. Gen. Mejia commenced building earthworks and mounting guns, two whereof 64 pounders, between Matamoras and the river, next to commanding Brownsville. General Mejia notified Gen. Weitzel, if attacked from the American side, he will open fire, and most likely some shots will lodge in Brownsville.

General Giles A. Smith immediately sent over to ascertain Mejia's intention. The nature of the meeting is unknown, but it is believed to be belligerent. The ammunition has been removed three miles from Brownsville. General Weitzel has ordered the rebuilding old Fort Brown, which is being mounted with 30 pounder parrot guns. A large pontoon train is being rapidly put in good order.

General Mejia apprehends another Liberal attack. He is trying to make another forced loan, which betokens much uneasiness. Several of his own contra guerrillas, in attempting to desert by crossing the river, were drowned. The American citizens visiting Matamoras are looked upon distrustfully. No officers or men are allowed to cross the river. On the 14th, General Weitzel reviewed the troops in Brownsville. All are in good health and spirits.

NORTH CAROLINA FREEDMEN.

Demand for Laborers.

GOOD BEHAVIOR OF THE FREEDMEN.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Col. Whittlesey, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau for Refugees, Freedmen and abandoned lands in North Carolina, reports that so generally have the freedmen sought employment and obtained it, that the demand for laborers cannot be easily supplied. He says the expection that lands would be granted by the Government, a hope first kindled by rebel politicians in their efforts to fire the Southern heart, and afterwards increased by the confiscation act, has now passed away. All officers of this Bureau discountenanced such hopes by public addresses and circulars widely scattered. When, however, Christmas actually passed, and the year ended without any gifts of the kind, it was admitted that we had told them the truth, and they had been deceived by the talk of their former masters. So also, on the other hand, have the idle and conscience-begotten fears of insurrections passed away. All admit that a more quiet and orderly Christmas has never been enjoyed in this region. The history of the world may be challenged for another instance of such good conduct, in similar circumstances, as the freedmen have thus far maintained.

The Fire on Saturday Night—Two Persons Killed.

New York, Jan. 22.—The loss of property by the Water street fire on Saturday night will amount to six hundred and forty thousand dollars. A fireman and a citizen were seriously injured by the falling walls. It is impossible to ascertain the amount of insurance on the burned property.

XXXIXth CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION.

Washington, January 22, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Sumner presented the memorial of the Boston Board of Trade, asking for the passage of a law to exempt Northern States from the operations of Southern statutes of limitation, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Clark called up the bill in relation to qualifications of jurors, providing that no person shall be disqualified from acting on a grand or petit jury by reason of his having formed or expressed an opinion upon the matter to be submitted to such jury, founded upon public rumor, newspaper statements, &c. The bill was made the special order for Thursday.

The bill for the enlargement of the Freedman's Bureau was taken up. The pending question was upon Mr. Cowan's amendment to limit the jurisdiction of the bureau to the States lately in rebellion.

Mr. Fessenden, of Me., from the Joint Committee to inquire into the condition of the lately rebellious States, having authority to report from time to time, reported the following joint resolution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures shall be valid as part of said Constitution, viz: Representation and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons, and excluding Indians not taxed. Provided, that whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color, all persons of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation.

Mr. Sumner presented the memorial of the Boston Board of Trade, setting forth that at the outbreak of the rebellion, the Boston merchants had large claims in the rebel States, and that by the statutes of limitation in these States, proceedings for the collection of these claims are now outlawed, and they pray for the passage of a law exempting suitors from the operation of the Southern stay law for a period long enough to enable them to enforce their demands.

Mr. Clarke called up the bill in relation to the qualifications of jurors, and in relation to writs of error in certain cases, which provides as follows:

Section 1. That no person shall be disqualified to act upon any Grand or Petit Jury by reason of having formed or expressed an opinion of the matter or cause to be submitted to such jury, founded upon public rumor, statements in the public journals or common notoriety, provided that he be otherwise competent, and it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court, upon his declation under oath or otherwise, that he can and will, notwithstanding such an opinion, act impartially and fairly upon the matter to be submitted to him.

Sec. 2. That any question of law arising upon the trial of any person in any District or Circuit Court of the United States, or in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, for any offense the punishment whereof may be death, may be removed to the Supreme Court of the United States by a writ of error, to be sued out within sixty days after the entry of the final judgment in such case in the courts below, and thereupon proceedings shall be stayed in said courts and the questions of law heard and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States and such order sent to the court below, affirming or revising the judgment as the determination of such questions of law may require.

Mr. Sumner thought there were serious objections to the above. It was an ex post facto law. He thought it was contrary to the ruling of Chief Justice Marshall in the case of Aaron Burr.

Mr. Davis concurred in the opinion of Mr. Sumner. He had no sympathy for Jefferson Davis whose case the bill was intended to cover. He did not think, however, that any lover of the Union ought to have unkind feelings towards the distinguished criminal, because to his conduct, more than to anything else, were we indebted for the failure of the confederacy. The bill was, on motion, postponed until Thursday.

Mr. Anthony called up the resolution to refer all papers and documents on the subject of the representation of the lately rebellious States, to the Special Committee on Reconstruction. The question was on the amendment of Mr. Doolittle, to insert after the word "papers," the words "except credentials."

Mr. Doolittle said that explanations had been made to him since the offering of this amendment that satisfied him it was not the intention of the resolution to include credentials. He therefore withdrew the amendment, and the resolution was then passed.

Mr. Trumbull called up the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The question was upon the amendment of Mr. Cowan to limit the jurisdiction of the Bureau to the States lately in rebellion. The amendment would not be adopted. It would create rebellion.

Mr. Creswell, of Maryland, hoped it would not pass. It would exempt Maryland from the action of the bill, and would therefore have a bad effect. He had been reliably informed that returned rebel soldiers were persecuting the Freedmen in Maryland, and the intervention of the Freedmen's Bureau was necessary to prevent this.

Mr. Wilson said it would be remembered that from the time Mr. Trumbull, on the 22d of July, 1861, reported in favor of making free the slaves used by the rebels for military purposes, up to the passage through the House of Representatives, the other day, of the Suffrage bill for the District, tried friends and determined opponents had predicted evil results to follow the action of the Union party on these subjects, although in every single case their predictions have been falsified by the facts, and all coming time will prove they were wrong, and that the friends of this series of measures weakened the enemies of the country and strengthened its friends. These measures lifted the country up in the eyes of the Christian and civilized world, and brought down upon it the blessing of Almighty God. They still continue to prophesy, and to oppose the completion of the series of measures that is to establish universal liberty in our country.

When the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was passed, Senators predicted that the District would be ruined, that poverty was to prevail, and that anarchy was to be established. When the bayonet was put into the hands of the black soldier to fight for their country, they told us in the first place that they would not fight, and in the second place that white men would not fight along with him and that he would strengthen the enemies of the country. The musket was put into the hands of 188,000 black soldiers, and on many battle-fields they fought and bled with a heroism unsurpassed, and white soldiers of the Republic fought and bled and died with them, and the enemy was driven, in their last hours, to offer liberty to their own slaves, if their slaves would fight for the Confederacy, and the slaves spurned such liberty, and would not fight for it.

When the proclamation of emancipation was issued, we were told that the country would be ruined—that we would be overwhelmed by popular indignation, yet that act gave freedom to one and a half millions of people, and made Abraham Lincoln's name the most honored of the country, strengthened the country and broke the back-bone of the rebellion.

Certain newspapers had advocated the use of Government patronage to influence the action of Congress. He would say to everybody who had that thought in his brain, that the people of this country are not in any temper to be sold. They have decided that negroes shall not be bought or sold, and they are unanimous that the Senators and Representatives shall not sell them for Government patronage. If there is any body in the country who wishes to buy or sell he will find that the American people will blast him with withering scorn and indignation. Go to the men who have furnished two millions of men to fight the battles of the country and nearly three thousand millions of dollars, and undertake to buy them with the little, puny patronage of the federal Government, and they will spurn your bribe whenever you offer it.

Mr. Cowan contended for his amendment. Under the Constitution the Government was one of limited power. The Freedmen's Bureau could only exist by virtue of the war powers of the Government, and he was opposed to seeing the loyal States within the grasp of these war powers. Pennsylvania needed no such bureau within her borders. Speaking for a larger number of people than the Senator from Massachusets represented, he could say that the people of Pennsylvania were opposed to such legislation. They were opposed to the whole batch of amendments to the Constitution, seventy in number now pending.

He was in favor of State rights; not as proclaimed long since by a certain set of men, but the legitimate and lawful rights of the States. He believed the States had rights as well as the Union. It was now proposed, after having freed the negro, to give him the right of suffrage. What would that do? Simply increase his chances for getting his head broken at the polls by a stronger race. What next! Let him hold office. Office was held for the sake of the social distinction it conferred; but it could confer no social distinction upon the negro. The friends of the negro ought to be willing to treat the negro just as he is treated in Pennsylvania.

In conclusion Mr. Cowan said that if a Freedmen's Bureau must exist, its operations ought to be confined to the limits of the lately rebellious States.

Mr. Guthrie denied that the anti-slavery men of this country had destroyed slavery. Two days after the battle of Bull Run, they crouched on their knees and declared that they made war only for the Constitution. It was the folly and the madness of the secessionists of the South that did it. He would ask Jeff Davis, in his dying confession, to say who helped him to rally the people of the South around the standard of secession, and he knew he would say they were the members of the anti-slavery societies.

Mr. Guthrie alluded to the remarks made by Mr. Wilson, and said the effect of the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, was to sweep away all laws relative to slavery, and he did not believe there was any necessity for Congressional action to enforce it. He would remind the Senator on the other side, that in the late presidential election, the candidate of the Democratic party got one million eight hundred thousand votes, notwithstanding all the influence brought to bear against him, and he believed that it was destined soon to come into power.

The question was on the adoption of Mr. Cowan's amendment to restrict the operation of the Bureau to the States lately in rebellion.

Mr. Hendricks demanded the yeas and nays, which were taken with the following result:

Yeas—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougal, Nesmith, Riddle, Saulsbury and Stockton—11.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clarke, Connis, Cragin, Cresswell, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Lane of Ind., Lane of Kansas, Snyder, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Williams, Willey, Wilson and Yates—33.

So the amendment was not adopted.

Mr. Davis moved to strike out the provision extending military jurisdiction and protection to the agents and employees of the Bureau. The amendment was disagreed to. Yeas, 8; nays, 31. An amendment was adopted restricting the military jurisdiction to the exercise of the officers pertaining to the Bureau.

Mr. Saulsbury moved to strike out the second section, which authorizes the President to divide each district into sub-districts and appoint an agent for each. The amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. Davis offered an amendment authorizing an appeal from the decision of any assistant commissioner or commissioners, of judgment to a circuit court of the United States; that no agent, commissioner or assistant commissioner shall exercise any judicial power whatever. This was disagreed to. Pending the consideration of the bill the Senate went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Finck introduced a bill prescribing an oath of office and repealing the test oath of 1862. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Messrs. Jencks and Myers, severally, introduced a bill regulating suffrage in the District of Columbia. Referred.

Mr. Bradford introduced a bill providing for the admission of the State of Colorado into the Union.

General resolutions were introduced instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of taxing tobacco in the leaf, and into the expediency of reducing the tax on common leaf.

Mr. Stevens introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire whether further legislation is necessary to compel compliance with the law requiring all officers to take the test oath.

Mr. Williams introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, declaring that the leaders of the rebellion ought to be tried by court martial or military commission, and that it would be inexpedient to try them by a civil court, when the jurors in the South would be the equals of those accused of crimes.

Mr. Van Horn, of New Jersey, introduced a bill for the construction of a ship canal around the falls of Niagara. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Bradford, delegate from Colorado, introduced a bill providing for the admission of the State of Colorado into the Union. Referred to Committee on Territories.

On motion of Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Manufactures to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill graduating the taxes on articles manufactured and sold within the United States according to quality.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the propriety of the United States granting a loan, on proper security, to the Republic of Mexico, to enable her to prevent the establishment of a monarchial government on her soil. He subsequently withdrew the resolution in consequence of an opportunity not being offered him to explain it.

Mr. Ashley introduced an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing that in the event of the death of both the President and Vice President of the United States, the Chief Justice, or oldest Associate Justice, shall act as President until there shall be a new election; and also that when there shall be no election by the people, the choice shall be made in Congress by the Senators and Representatives.

This was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Stevens offered the following, which was adopted:

"Whereas, Several high officers have communicated the fact that they have appointed to offices, and allowed to act, several rebels who could not and did not take the oath required by law, therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any legislative measure is necessary to enforce obedience to the law, by all men, without regard to rank or color.

On motion of Mr. Walker, it was resolved, that the Committee on Military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, for the payment of officers and privates of the Union army during the the late rebellion, of monthly pay from date of their discharge until notice was given of the acceptance of their resignation, or until relieved from duty.

Mr. Grider, of Kentucky, offered a series of resolutions asserting that State Governments cannot be dissolved, that the Representatives from the South should be admitted by taking the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and that there should be general kindness and cordial forgiveness for the past, consistent with the highest attributes of our nature and glory, and protection and safety of all; also, that it is illogical to hold States in the Union to vote for the Constitutional amendment and not give them representation in Congress, and that to tax the people while denying them representation in Congress, is contrary to the first principles of our Government, and inconsistent with the Constitution and equal rights of all the people.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Reconstruction, offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid as a part of the Constitution: Representation and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within the Union, according to their respective numbers, including the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed: *Provided*, That whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any state on account of race or color, all persons of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation.

Mr. Stevens supposed that the members had been discussing this question for six weeks. There were twenty-two States whose legislatures were in session, some of which would adjourn in two or three weeks. It was, therefore, very desirable if the proposed amendment was passed at all, that it should be passed at once, so as to be acted upon by the legislatures before their adjournment. It is proposed that if any class of persons were excluded, the States that extent were not to be entitled to representation in Congress. It did not deny to the States the right to regulate the elective franchise; but it did say: If you cut out naturalized or native born persons from any State in the Union from voting, that class of persons cannot form a part of the basis of representation.

Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, from the Reconstruction Committee, opposed the amendment, arguing that it was contrary to the principle on which the Government was founded, viz: Representation and taxation must go together. It was designed to degrade the white man.

Mr. Conkling made a speech in favor of the amendment, showing the propriety and justice of the motion of Mr. Stevens.

Further consideration of the subject was postponed till to-morrow.

Adjourned.

Appointments Confirmed—Changes in Revenue Laws.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The Senate, in executive session, confirmed the following nominations: Gen. Herrington, of Ga., to be Minister resident of the United States at Berne, vice George G. Flag, resigned; Judson L. Kilpatrick, of New York, to be Minister plenipotentiary to Chili, vice Thos. H. Wilson, recalled; Geo. H. Yeamor, of Kentucky, to be Minister to Denmark, vice Bradford R. Wood, resigned; Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, to be Minister at Berlin, vice Norman B. Wood, resigned; John Hay, of Illinois, to be Secretary of Legation at Paris; N. E. Peck, of Ohio, to be Consul General to Hayti; John C. Wright, of Ind., to be Secretary of Legation at Berlin; Geo. P. Pomeroy, of New York; to be Assistant Secretary of Legation at Paris, vice N. L. Dayton, jr., resigned; Thos. Biddle, of Pennsylania, to be Commissioner under the Convention between the United States and the United States of Columbia; Robt. M. Beale, of D. C., to be Consul at Ancona; C. C. Hewitt, of Washington Territory, to be Chief Justice of Washington Territory; John Eiskia, of Georgia, to be Judge of the District of Georgia; D. H. Scarbuck, of North Carolina, to be District Attorney for the District of North Carolina; J. L. Williamson, of Tennessee, to be District Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee; Edwin F. Cook, of New Jersey, to be Secretary of Legation at Chili; Clarence Eytinge, of New York, to be Secretary of Legation at Lima, vice, James M. Carr, declined; Alvin B. Hovey, of Indiana, to be Minister at Peru, vice, Christopher Robinson, recalled; John Bigelow, of New York, to be Minister to France; John A. Bates, Jr. to be Assistant Paymaster in the U. S. Army.

The Revenue Commissioners will recommend the abolition of taxes on watches, plate carriages and other articles in schedule "A." They disapprove of substituting a tax on sales for the present income tax.

The National banks in New York, Massachusets and other States which have more than their apportionment of national currency will probably have the amounts of notes which they are authorized to issue recalled, in order to effect a fair apportionment in Southern States.

From Nashville.

Nashville, January 22.—The river is falling with nine feet of water on the shoals.

In the Senate, to-day, the Free School bill was defeated by a vote of 9 to 8. The bill, as a bill, is virtually dead.

Cotton, dull; receipts light; prices 41@43c.

The Nashville Blood Horse Association offers a stake, to be run during the spring meeting, of sweep stakes, for all ages, three mile heats, $100. Entrance, $5; profit, $2,000, to be added by the proprietor. The conditions are that two of the three first champions, Norfolk, Asteroid and Kentucky, before running elsewhere, enter and run in this stake. The race is open to all other horses in case two of the three named horses run. Entries are to be made before April 1st. The race is to be run on Wednesday of the week of the spring meeting.

From Fortress Monroe.

New York, Jan. 22.—The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe correspondent says: The removal of Lieut. Col. Baylor from the Ordnance department at Fortress Monroe is owing to the fact of his employment of so many ex-rebel soldiers. It is believed his explanation will be satisfactory.

It is stated that great injustice had been done several individuals by the peremptory order removing all Southerners from Fortress Monroe, as they had been Union soldiers.

Strong efforts were being made at the Fortress for the erection of a monument to the six thousand Federal soldiers buried in that vicinity.

Church Burned.

Boston, Jan. 22.—The First Baptist Church in Cambridgeport, Rev. S. R. Mason, Pastor, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, about $20,000, one-half of which is insured.

Affairs on the Rio Grande.

New Orleans, January 22.—Gen. Crawford, Col. Edgar, District Adjutant, and Gov. Leon, of Tamaulipas, arrived here en route for Washington.

The *Times'* Brownsville correspondent says: Cortinas now occupies Bagdad with about two hundred men.

It is understood that Gen. Weitzel disapproves of the action of our officers in the recapture of Bagdad, and already has arrested some. All heavy ordnance has been ordered from Brazos to Brownsville.

Col. Hawks, agent of Adams' Express Company, was robbed of fifteen hundred dollars in sliver by some of Gen. Clark's command.

Preparations of a belligerent character continue both at Brownsville and Matamoras.

The *Ranchero* says: Cavalo issued a proclation to his soldiers advising them to submit to Imperial authority rather than unite in a fillibustering expedition with Yankees.

The vote for the Texas convention was quite small. The delegates elected were mostly of the conservative element.

The Smith county (Texas) *Petroleum* has been discontinued.

Sixty prominent citizens of De Soto parish are under military arrest at Shreveport, charged with murdering negroes.

New Counterfeit—Russian American Telegraph—Southern Labor Question.

New York, January 22.—An evening paper announces the appearance of a new counterfeit one hundred dollar national currency note, well executed.

A letter from St. Petersburg announces that the Russian government has placed a war vessel at the disposal of the Collins Overland Telegraph Company, and has given instructions to the Russian authorities to afford every possible assistance to the Company in their operations.

A letter from Richmond says that throughout the whole State of Virginia county meetings have been held, for the purpose of fixing the prices of labor. In many instances they have been liberal, while in others, they have agreed on rates which will be ruinous to the working classes, and productive of trouble in the future.

A dispatch from Washington says: That notwithstanding his report urging the abolishment of the Freedmen's Bureau, Gov. Worth, of North Carolina, made application to the Superintendent at Fayetteville, N. C., to intercede in the affairs of his daughter, living in Harnel county, and to direct a settlement with her negroes who had been employed the past season, neither party being able to come to terms.

From Mexico—Accapulco Deserted—Preparations to Receive Secretary Seward at Havana.

New York, Jan. 22.—The steamer Liberty, from Havana on the 17th, has arrived. Her news is unimportant.

The dates from Mexico City are to the 9th inst. The prospects of the Imperialists, by their accounts, are very unfavorable. The Mexican force of Imperialists which left Mangeanolo recently, found the 4th battalion starving and with a multitude of sick.

The whole population of Accapulco had emigrated after destroying the walls.

The desertions from the Imperial forces are very great.

Maximilian's Minister Plenipotentiary to France and about three hundred soldiers, belonging to the foreign legation, had arrived at Vera Cruz.

The death of the Belgian King was communicated to his daughter—the Empress Carlotta—on the 6th.

Secretary Seward had not yet arrived at Havana. The Captain General had fitted up his country seat, and was making preparations to receive him in an enthusiastic and hospitable manner.

Mail Robber Arrested.

Baltimore, Jan. 22.—A clerk in the Baltimore Post Office, named Alonzo Hutchins, has been arrested for robbing the mails, by a special ag't of the Post Office Department. This makes the second arrest in this office within two months.

Fire at Titusville.

Buffalo, Jan. 22.—A dispatch from Titusville this evening, states there were two large fires there last night. Two men were arrested charged with being incendiaries. They are being tried by a Vigilance Committee, and if found guilty will be hung at once.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office Light-House Board, }
Washington City, January 6, 1866. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1866, for supplying the Light-House Establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure winter-strained Oil, either Lard or Sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity, each, of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The oil may be delivered at Boston or New York, at the option of the bidders.

The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons oil on the 2d day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons oil on the 16th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons oil on the 1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4. Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons oil on the 1st day of August, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received at the same time for 5,000 gallons of Colza or Lard oil, to be delivered as above stipulated, at Detroit, Mich., on the 1st day of May, 1866.

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure winter-strained oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the sperm oil will be employed, viz: specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and and other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The lard oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect, equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer at Boston, Mass.

The casks must be gauged under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a custom-house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, (whether sperm, lard or colza;) the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Oil for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.

ANDREW A. HARWOOD,
ja12:2awd2wm Secretary.

STATIONERY.

DUFF'S BLANKS

And Text Books,

Diaries For 1866,

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

FOR SALE BY

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,

jy23:1td NO. 39 FIFTH STREET.

CEMETERIES.

HILLDALE CEMETERY.--A rural and most picturesque place of Sepulture, situate on the uplands, immediately north of Allegheny City, on the New Brighton Road. Persons wishing to select Burial Lots will apply at the Superintendent's office, at the Cemetery. Title Deeds, Permits, and all other business will be attended to at the Drug Warehouse of the undersigned, corner of Federal and Leacock streets, Allegheny.

GEO. A. KELLY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STOCK BROKERS.

S. S. BRYAN, Broker in Stocks, BONDS AND REAL ESTATE, 57 Fourth St., (Burke's Building,) buys and sells on commission, Bank, Railway, Insurance, Petroleum and other Stocks, and Government, Railway and other Bonds. Orders executed by telegraph at the New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards. ja13

BISHOPRICK'S BAKING POWDER, the best in the market; a fresh supply just received in papers and tin cans, and for sale by the dozen, or at retail, at the Family Grocery Store of
JNO. A. RENSHAW,
ja15 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

FRESH CRACKERS--Milk, Graham, Wine and Boston Crackers, put up in small boxes and tin cans for family use, just received and for sale by JNO. A. RENSHAW,
ja10 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

TWO EDITIONS ARE PRINTED,
One on Wednesday and the other on Saturday
The edition is forwarded which will reach the subscribers soonest as the mail run.

TERMS:
Single copies.......................$1 50
In Clubs of five....................... 1 25
In Clubs of ten and upwards.......... 1 15

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL

IN THE CITY.

Bon Ton Skating Balmorals,

FOR LADIES,

TO BE SEEN IN THE WINDOWS OF THE CELEBRATED

CONCERT HALL SHOE STORE,

Made in the latest Broadway style.

They are sure to fit and sure to please.

Gentlemen will always find a Splendid assortment of Custom Made

FRENCH CALF BOOTS,

Latest style and elegant finish at this

PALACE SHOE EMPORIUM,

No. 60 Fifth Street.

ja22 UNDER THE OPERA HOUSE.

CLOTHING.

$20,000 THOUSAND DOLLAR
20,000 THOUSAND DOLLARS
20,000 THOUSAND DOLLARS
WORTH
WORTH
WORTH
OF
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
AT LESS THAN
AT LESS THAN
AT LESS THAN
MANUFACTURERS' COST,
MANUFACTURERS' COST,
MANUFACTURERS' COST,
AT THE POPULAR
AT THE POPULAR
AT THE POPULAR
CLOTHING HOUSE
CLOTHING HOUSE
CLOTHING HOUSE
OF
H. SMITH & CO.,
H. SMITH & CO.,
H. SMITH & CO.,
63 FIFTH STREET,
63 FIFTH STREET,
63 FIFTH STREET,
Opposite the Opera House.
ja1

BORING TOOLS.

JAMES BOWN,

MANUFACTURER OF

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,

FOR SINKING OIL, SALT AND OTHER WELLS,

No. 136 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tools warranted made of the very best SLIGO AND LOW MOOR IRON. Well borers furnished at

Lowest Cash Prices,

With such articles as are necessary to conduct operations, viz:

ANVILS,	HATCHETS,
BELLOWS,	SAWS,
VICES,	SQUARES,
SLEDGES,	CHISELS,
HAMMERS,	WRENCHES,
SHOVELS,	PLANES,
PICKS,	LEVELS,
AXLES,	NAILS,

ROPE, LEATHER AND GUM BELTING,
All of which I have constantly in store. oc31:3md

PETROLIA MACHINE WORKS.

R. H. LECKY,

No. 32 Ohio Street, Allegheny,

Manufacturer of

IMPROVED BORING TOOLS, AND FIXTURES USED IN SINKING OIL AND SALT WELLS.

Particular attention invited to his Patented improvements in Jars and Joints, made of Juniata, U. S., and Low Moor iron, in standard sizes, and numbered, so that parts can be ordered by mail or telegraph, and found a perfect fit at all times. We also furnish ropes, belting, small tools, &c., to those who may wish it. Engines and machine work made to order. Orders by mail promptly attended to. I am prepared to grant licenses to other manufacturers for these improvements on liberal terms. Box 17 Allegheny P. O.
de13:6mR&E R. H. LECKY.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

WOODSIDE & WALLACE,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass and Putty, Spices, Perfumery, Benzole, Carbon Oil, &c. Also, Agents for Winter's Metallic Brown Paints, Hamilton White Lead, Charter Oak White Lead and Marary & Whilton's Celebrated Patent Dryer in one and two pound cans.

No. 37 Wood Street,

OPPOSITE THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
my20:1yd PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

Pittsburgh White Lead Works,

PURE WHITE LEAD,

BLUE LEAD GROUND IN OIL FOR PAINTING OIL BARRELS,

No. 63 Wood Street.
se6:v

SIMON JOHNSTON,

DRUGGIST,

Corner of Fourth and Smithfield Sts.,

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, FINE PERFUMERY, SOAPS, BRUSHES, BRANDIES, WINES, &c., imported direct from London, Paris and Cognac. ja17

JUST RECEIVED, Swayne's HEALING OINTMENT,
Coe's Dyspepsia Cure,
Pure Cod Liver Oil,
Aqua De Magnolia for the Toilet,
Sterling's Ambrosia, for Restoring the Hair
New Extract for the Handkerchief,
The Lotus, very fine.
ALSO,
BEST STOUT PORTER, for medicinal use, from E & G. Hibbard, London, at the
Central Drug Store,
Corner of Ohio and Federal street, Allegheny,
In the Market House.
ja17 GEORGE A. KELLY.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

McCALLUM'S CARPET STORE

No. 87 Fourth Street.

Mosaic and Aixminster Rugs

VELVET RUGS,

Embroidered Piano Covers,

SHEEPSKIN MATS,

VELVET HASSOCKS,

ja9 And every description of Carpets.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF

CARPETS.

Preparatory to taking our Annual Inventory, and making our purchases for Spring, we shall offer for TWENTY DAYS, liberal concessions in prices on our choice and extensive stock of

Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades Damask, Rep and Lace Curtains, Cornices, Tassels, Loops and Bands.

Enabling our customers to make [illegible] SENTS of [illegible]
[illegible]

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1866.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Notice is hereby given that hereafter all TRANSIENT advertisements received at this office must be paid for when handed in, except in the case of yearly advertisers, whose bills will be rendered quarterly, as usual. Advertisers will please make a note of this, as the rule of cash payments for advertisements of the character stated, will be indexibly enforced.

The price of our Morning and Evening edition is THREE CENTS at the counter or from newsboys. Served by carriers at FIFTEEN CENTS per week.

ADVERTISING RATES
Established by the Press of Pittsburgh

STANDING MATTER.

One Square of Ten Lines, Eight Words to the Line, or 3-4 Inch Space.

TIME.	Daily.	3 t. a week	2 t. a week	1 t. a week
One time	75			
Two times	1 25			
Three times	1 75			
Four times	2 20			
Five times	2 60			
Six times, one week	3 00	2 00	1 50	1 00
Seven times	3 40			
Eight times	3 75			
Nine times	4 10			
Ten times	4 50			
Eleven times	4 75			
Twelve times, 2 weeks	5 00	3 25	2 50	1 75
Three weeks	7 00	5 00	3 50	2 50
One month	9 00	6 00	4 50	3 00
Two months	15 00	10 00	7 50	5 00
Three months	18 00	12 00	9 00	6 00
Six months	33 00	22 00	16 50	11 00
One year	54 00	36 00	27 00	18 00
CHANGEABLE ONCE A WEEK.				
One month	11 00	7 50	5 50	4 00
Two months	17 00	11 50	8 50	5 75
Three months	24 00	16 00	12 00	8 00
Six months	42 00	28 00	21 00	14 00
One year	72 00	48 00	36 00	24 00

THE newspapers of the city have unanimously agreed upon this advance in the rates of advertising.

They have been forced into it by the increased price of everything that enters into the cost of making up a newspaper. Composition has just advanced 5 cents per 1000 ems, and the increase in the price of white paper alone is sufficient to justify the change in the prices of advertising. Since the time of the first change in advertising rates, prices of labor and material have nearly doubled, and the only alternative of newspaper publishers, at present, is to do as all other dealers do, in similar circumstances. Even as it is, although we are paying as much for materials and labor as the papers in other Western cities, the rates of advertising given above are twenty-five per cent. below those charged in Cincinnati and elsewhere.

THE ARMY BILL.

The bill recently presented to the Senate, by Mr. WILSON of Massachusetts, the Chairman of the Military Committee of that body, has evidently been prepared with care, and upon consultation with army officers of high rank and much experience. It makes provision for increasing the army to seventy-two regiments, of which five are to be artillery, twelve cavalry, and fifty-five infantry. The present regular army consists of thirty regiments, of which five are artillery, six cavalry, and nineteen infantry. But, it should be borne in mind that nine of the present infantry regiments are so organized as to admit of twenty-four companies each, instead of ten companies. It is now proposed to reduce these regiments to the same organization as the others.

Another feature of the bill is that it contemplates making up the seventy-two regiments, for ordinary purposes, merely skeletons. In time of peace the infantry companies are to contain only forty-eight privates, but to be subject to increase up to eighty-two in time of war. In this way the peace establishment would contain about 56,000 privates, while the war footing would number 76,000.

The advantages of this form of organization are obvious. A full complement of trained officers are on hand ready for any emergency that may arise, and the regiments can receive a large number of new recruits without impairing their efficiency. These advantages inhere in this method of organization, of course, whether the army is large or small.

We have recently demonstrated in this country that a large army is not prejudicial to public liberty, for the plain reason that such an army is identified in feeling and interest with the mass of the population out of which it is drawn. This was not a novel demonstration, but one which has been renewed from time to time ever since the formation of civil societies. The question, therefore, is not, is a large army safe? but is it necessary?

Some regular military force certainly is necessary. Garrisons are indispensable on particular spots. But the idea of being in a condition of defence at all assailable points is simply absurd. The gigantic armies maintained during the last two years of the civil war would not be sufficient for that. What an immense line of coast is there on the Atlantic front between Eastport and Key West. What another line of coast, along the Gulf of Mexico, from Key West to Matamoras! Then there are the Pacific front, and the Northern and Southern borders! Besides all these, interior stations are demanded, at least to hold hostile Indians in check, and to protect the Freedmen in their newly acquired rights.

A republic must trust necessarily to the loyalty and enthusiasm of the masses of its population. Hitherto our surest defense has been found just there; and there it must always be found, if found at all. When the war broke out, the military leaders distrusted the volunteer regiments. But those regiments were soon transformed into veterans. Contempt for the volunteers was annihilated on many immortal battlefields. The judgment, however, of military men always inclines to large establishments. Their professional bias renders their estimates in this particular not altogether trustworthy. To the minds of civilians this proposition is indisputable, that consolidations of economy and republican simplicity require the contraction of the army to the lowest point compatible with the public safety.

A PLOT SPOILED.

The democrats and conservatives have been solicitous to bring on a collision between the President and Congress upon the Negro Suffrage Bill. Their idea has been that a nice entering wedge could be made of that question, which would ultimately produce an irremedicable rupture. They strangely forgot the unqualified declaration of the President that, whenever the question of Equal Suffrage should be raised in Tennessee he, as a citizen of that State, should support it. Coincident with this declaration, is the statement of our telegraphic correspondent at Washington, this morning, that the President, upon the passage of the Suffrage Bill in the House promptly announced in conversation that he should sign it as soon as it should be presented to him. The plot for a quarrel between the President and Congress was devised excellently well; but it has a single defect—it does not seem to go off.

It was certainly a *generous* policy on the part of Governor Pierpoint to seek to remove from voters and office-holders the disqualifications imposed by the Alexandria Constitution. It was founded upon a natural supposition that such magnanimity would have the effect of smothering the heats of the revolt, and encouraging the reciprocity of this kindness, moderation and concession from the enfranchised rebels.

It is now manifest that this course, however liberal, has failed of its effect, and that those, who have profited by it, have with a cruel perfidy, turned upon its author, stripped him of power and proscribed his friends from office. He has now no friend or supporter in the executive officers with whom they have chosen to surround him.—*Wheeling (Va.) Rep.*

And such will be the effect of a generous policy upon any portion of the South. Magnanimity is thrown away upon a people who cannot appreciate it.

FREE TRADE IN RAILROADS.

The Board of Trade of Pittsburgh, at a meeting held yesterday, adopted a Memorial to the Legislature asking for the passage of a law to authorize any association of citizens to construct any line of railroad within this Commonwealth in which they were willing to invest their capital. This Memorial emanates from the right quarter, embodies the considerations which ought to control the final disposition of the matter, and cannot fail of exerting a beneficial influence in the right direction.

The example thus set ought to be promptly followed by public meetings in all the counties of the State which are yet without needed railroad facilities. Let the people speak; and if their Representatives at Harrisburg chose not to obey, but sell their votes to any of the existing railroad corporations, the popular indignation will be sure to overtake them.

The law asked for is just and equal. There is no probability that capitalists will be found to invest large sums of money in the construction of railroads without first having satisfied themselves, by a careful survey, that the enterprise will prove remunerative. In the survey they must necessarily take into the account all the existing means of intercommunication, and measure the competition they will have to encounter.

The idea that the people of large portions of this commonwealth shall be denied railroad facilities because the construction of new lines will promote and compel healthful and beneficial competition, is not to be tolerated. The highest interests of the State require the development of the resources of all the counties.

Besides, the West grows in population and wealth so rapidly that the existing railroad lines in Pennsylvania are already inadequate to the increasing traffic, and this inadequacy must grow yearly. Whatever temporary stagnations may occur—such all as branches of business are liable to—on the whole, the increase of traffic is not only steady but marvelous. Already there is complaint that the different lines converging at this city from various Western points, cannot get the freight they deliver here forwarded eastward as rapidly as it ought to be.

There is no danger that more railroads will be built than can be made profitable to the people of the State and nation. By all means gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, pass a General Railroad Law.

SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN BAPTISTS.

There appears to have been on the part of one of the Missionary Societies of the Northern Baptist church, an unnecessary eagerness to rush once more into the arms of their Southern brethren. The American Baptist Home Mission Society has lately adopted the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Board of the American Baptist Home Mission Society do sincerely desire, and will fraternally welcome the co-operation of their Baptist brethren in the Southern States, in the glorious work of publishing the gospel in all its fullness of doctrines, precept and practice, throughout the land; and all Christian efforts to enlighten and christianize every creature."

This as completely ignores the Rebellion as if it had never happened, and as if the Southern Baptists had taken no part in that gigantic sin. And yet the men who passed this resolution know that their Southern brethren whose cooperation they thus welcome, *were* partakers in it. Rev. FLORENCE McCARTHY, of Richmond, who expects to be employed under this resolution by the society which passed it, says that "he still believes the Confederate cause was just and that Slavery was scriptural," showing that the taint of Rebellion still clings to the Southern Baptists, and that there has never been any repentance of the sin.

The *American Baptist*, an able paper of the denomination published in New York, does not like the new arrangement. It says:

"If we may believe the Rev. Mr. McCarthy, of Richmond, an honored missionary of the Home Mission Society, the re-union is nearly perfected, and on the same terms which the south always claimed. He says it is the understanding that the missionaries employed at the south shall be such as are acceptable to them, being selected or recommended by southern ministers; if so, we know that abolitionists will be pretty completely rooted out from any participation in southern missions. The efforts that are made by the Home Mission Society to win over the south are no doubt put forth from very kind and generous motives; but the question is, will this wooing and winning of the pro-slavery and disloyal elements, yield advantages equal to the cost? If a pro-slavery or neutral gospel is to be preached, would it not be better to let the white south do it with its own money and on its own responsibility? Is it worth while for northern Baptists to strain every nerve to raise money for spreading such sentiments and such only as pro-slavery men tolerate? We should say, let those "who still honestly believe that the confederate cause was just, and that slavery is scriptural," be supported by the funds of confederates and slaveholders, and let the money of northern men be devoted to sustain northern principles, as opposed both to rebellion and slavery. What occasion is there for us to show this extraordinary benevolence in helping the propagators of treasonous and pro-slavery views? The south have had enough of that gospel already. What it wants is an infusion of the other kind. We cannot but think the Home Mission Society are committing a grave error in affiliating with the late rebels in their missionary work at the south, and especially in appointing pro-slavery missionaries."

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Reconstruction Committee, through Mr. FESSENDEN, has reported a joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to apportion representation in Congress and the Electoral Colleges according to the number of voters in each State.

Mr. STEVENS, from the same Committee reported the same resolution to the House. This is an important measure, and rests on principles that cannot be refuted, though they may have violent prejudices arrayed against them.

GUBERNATORIAL.

A dispatch from Lancaster informs us that at the Republican County Convention held yesterday, O. J. DICKEY, GEORGE WHITESON, SAMUEL PATTERSON, M. J. FRY, GEORGE MEHAFFEY, and NATHANIEL MAYER, were appointed delegates to the State Convention, and instructed to support Gen. JOHN W. GEARY for Governor.

THE New York *World*, like the La Crosse *Democrat*, endorses Senator DOOLITTLE's speech, which he delivered to any audience that would listen to it throughout Wisconsin, last year, and which he has twice delivered in the Senate. If a man is known by the company he keeps, the new company in which the Wisconsin Senator is found is by no means creditable to him.

AN Eastern paper states that the managers of the 8th of January celebration at Tammany Hall, New York, tried very hard to get a letter from President JOHNSON, in response to an invitation to attend that celebration, but failed. They got one from General GRANT, however, but have not published it. Why? Didn't it suit them?

NEW YORK CITY REPUBLICANS.—The Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, thus writes:

In the House the negro suffrage bill has been debated. Darling, a New York Republican, is opposed to the bill, and all kinds of suffrage wherein a black man is involved. The fact is that any Republican elected in the city of New York, as a rule, is no better than a democrat. Odell, of Brooklyn, though elected by the opposition, was as good a man as the Republicans ever sent, either from that city or New York. The trouble with the New York City members is that they are terribly conservative, and always pander to the vilest prejudices of the community. No wonder that negroes are occasionally hung up at lamp-posts when Republicans like Darling show that they are so saturated with the bitter prejudice against colored people.

THE York (Pa.) *Free Democrat* expresses a warm preference for General GEARY, for Governor.

THE NEW AMERICAN NOVEL!

THE DEAD LETTER.

CHAPTER III.

THE FIGURE BENEATH THE TREES.

As I came near the old Argyll mansion it seemed to me never to have looked so fair before. The place was the embodiment of calm prosperity. Stately and spacious it rose from the lawn, in the midst of great old oaks, whose trunks must have hardened through a century of growth, and whose red leaves, slowly dropping, now flamed in the sunshine. Now, looking at one of these ancient trees, I perceived with my eyes, though hardly with my mind, that it had some fresh excoriations upon the bark. If I thought anything at all about it, I thought it the work of the storm, for numerous branches had been torn from the trees throughout the grove, and the ground was carpeted with fresh-fallen leaves.

Passing up the walk I caught a glimpse of Eleanor at an upper window, and heard her singing a hymn, softly to herself, as she moved about the chamber. I stopped as if struck a blow. How could I force myself to drop the pall over this glorious morning! Alas! of all the homes in that village, perhaps this was the only one on which the shadow had not yet fallen—this, over which it was to settle, to be lifted nevermore.

Of all the hearts as yet unstartled by the tragic event, was that most certain to be withered—that young heart, this moment so full of love and bliss, caroling hymns out of the fullness of its gratitude to God for its own delicious happiness.

Oh, I must—I must! I went in at an open window, from a portico into the library. James was there, dressed for church, his prayer-book and handkerchief on the table, and he looking over the last evening's paper. The sight of him gave me a slight relief; his uncle and myself had forgotten him in our distress. It was bad enough to have to tell any one such news, but any delay in meeting Eleanor was eagerly welcomed. He looked at me inquiringly—my manner was enough to denote that something had gone wrong.

"What is it, Richard?"

"Horrible—most horrible!"

"For heaven's sake, *what* is the matter?"

"Moreland has been murdered."

"Moreland! What? Where? Whom do they suspect?"

"And her father wishes me to tell Eleanor. You are her cousin, James; will you not be the fittest person?" the hope crossing me that he would undertake the delivery of the message.

"*I!*" he exclaimed, leaning against the case of books beside him. "I! oh, no, not I. I'd be the last person! I'd look well telling her about it, wouldn't I?" and he half laughed, though trembling from head to foot.

If I thought his manner strange, I did not wonder at it—the dreadful nature of the shock had unnerved all of us.

"Where is Mary?" I asked; we had better tell her first, and have her present. Indeed, I wish"—

I had turned toward the door, which I opened into the hall, to search for the younger sister, as I spoke; the words died on my lips. Eleanor was standing there. She had been coming in to get a book, and had evidently heard what had passed. She was as white as the morning dress she wore.

"Where is he?" Her voice sounded almost natural.

"At the Eagle Hotel," I answered, without reflection, glad that she showed such self-command, and, since she did, glad also that the terrible communication was over.

She turned and ran through the hall, down the avenue toward the gate. In her thin slippers, her hair uncovered, fleet as a vision of the wind, she fled. I sprung after her. It would not do to allow her to shock herself with that sudden, awful sight. As she rushed out upon the street I caught her by the arm.

"Let me go! I must go to him! Don't you see, he will need me?"

She made an effort to break away, looking down the street with strained eyes. Poor child! as if, he being dead, she could do him any good. Her stunned heart had as yet gone no further than that if Henry was hurt, was murdered, he would need her by his side. She must go to him and comfort him in his calamity. It was yet to teach her that this world, and the things of this world—even she herself, were no more to him.

"Come back, Eleanor; they will bring him to you before long."

I had to lift her in my arms and carry her back to the house.

In the hall we met Mary, who had heard the story from James, and who burst into tears and sobs as she saw her sister.

"They are keeping me away from him," said Eleanor, pitifully, looking at her. I felt her form relax in my arms, saw that she had fainted; James and I carried her to a sofa, while Mary ran distractedly for the housekeeper.

James and myself paced the long halls and porticoes, waiting to hear tidings of her recovery. After a time the housekeeper came down, informing us that Miss Argyll had come to her senses; leastwise, enough to open her eyes and look about; but she wouldn't speak, and she looked dreadful.

Just then Mr. Argyll came in. After being informed of what had occurred he went up to his daughter's room. With uttermost tenderness he gave the details of the murder, as they were known; his eyes overrunning with tears to see that not a drop of moisture softened her fixed, unnatural look.

Friends came in and went out with no notice from her.

"I wish they would all leave me but you Mary," she said, after a time. "Father, you will let me know when—"

"Yes—yes." He kissed her, and she was left with her sister for a watcher.

Hours passed. Some of us went into the dining-room and drank of the strong tea which the housekeeper had prepared, for we felt weak and unnerved. The parents were expected in the evening train, there being but one train running on Sunday. The shadow deepened over the house from hour to hour.

It was late in the afternoon before the body could be removed from the hotel where the coroner's inquest was held. I asked James to go with me and attend upon its conveyance to Mr. Argyll's. He declined, upon the plea of being too much unstrung to go out.

As the sad procession reached the garden in front of the mansion with its burden, I observed, in the midst of several who had gathered about, a woman, whose face, even in that time of preoccupation, arrested my attention. It was that of a girl, young and handsome, though now thin and deadly pale, with a wild look in her black eyes, which were fixed upon the shrouded burden with more than awe and curiosity.

I know not yet why I remarked her so particularly; why her strange face made such an impression on me. Once she started toward us, and then shrunk back again. By her dress and general appearance she might have been a shop-girl. I had never seen her before.

"That girl," said a gentleman by my side, "acts queerly. And, come to think, she was on the train from New York yesterday afternoon. Not the one poor Moreland came in; the one before. I was on board myself, and noticed her particularly, as she sat facing me. She seemed to have some trouble on her mind."

I seldom forget faces; and I never forgot hers.

"I will trace her out," was my mental resolve.

We passed on into the house, and deposited our charge in the back parlor. I thought of Eleanor, as she had walked this room just twenty-four hours ago, a brilliant vision of love and triumphant beauty. Ay! twenty-four hours ago this clay before me was as resplendent with life, as eager, as glowing with the hope of the soul within it! Now, all the hours of time would never restore the tenant to his tenement. Who had dared to take upon himself the responsibility of unlawfully and with violence, ejecting this human soul from its house?

I shuddered as I asked myself the question. Somewhere must be lurking a guilty creature, with a heart on fire from the flames of hell, with which it had put itself in contact.

Then my heart stood still within me. All but the family had been banished from the apartment. Her father was leading in Eleanor. With a slow step, clinging to his arm, she entered; but as her eyes fixed themselves upon the rigid outlines lying there beneath the funeral pall, she sprang forward, casting herself upon her lover's corpse. Before, she had been silent; now began a murmur of woe so heart-rending that we who listened wished ourselves deaf before our ears had heard tones and sentences which could never be forgotten. She talked to him as if he were alive and could hear her. She was resolved to make him hear and feel her love through the dark death that was between them.

"Ah Henry," she said, in a low, caressing tone, pressing back the curls from his forehead with her hand, "your hair is wet still. To think that you should lie out there all night—all night—on the ground, in the rain, and I not know of it! It was cruel of me to sleep so. Would you guess, I was vexed at you last evening because you didn't come! It was that made me so gay—not because I was happy. Vexed at you for not coming, when you could not come because you were dead!" and she laughed.

As that soft, dreadful laughter thrilled through the room, with a groan Mr. Argyll arose and went out; he could bear no more.

The kisses; the light gentle touches of his hands and forehead, as if she might hurt him with the caresses she could not withhold; the intent look which continually watched him as if expecting an answer; the miserable smile upon her white face—these were things which haunted those who saw them through many a future slumber.

"You will not say you forgive me for singing last night. You don't say a word to me—because you are dead—that's it—because you are dead—murdered!"

The echo of her own last word recalled her wandering reason.

"My God! murdered!" she exclaimed, suddenly rising to her full height, with an awful air; "who do you suppose did it?"

Her cousin was standing near; her eyes fell upon him as she asked the question. The look, the *manner*, were too much for his already overwrought sensibility; he shrunk away, caught my arm, and sunk down, insensible. I did not wonder. We all of us felt as if we could endure no more.

The arrival of the relatives was the last scene in the tragedy of that day. Unable to bear more of it, I went out in the darkness and walked upon the lawn. My head was hot; the cool air felt grateful to me; I leaned upon the trunk of an oak, whose dark shadow shut out the starlight from about me; thought was busy with recent events. Who was the murderer? The question revolved in my brain, coming uppermost every other moment, as certainly as the turning of a wheel brings a certain point again and again to the top. My training, as a student of the law, helped my mind to fix upon every slightest circumstance which might hold a suspicion.

"Could that woman?"—but no, the hand of a woman could scarcely have given that sure and powerful blow. It looked like the work of a *practiced* hand—or, if not, at least it had been deliberately given, with malice aforethought. The assassin had premeditated the deed; had watched his victim and awaited the hour. Thus far, there was absolutely no clue whatever to the guilty party; bold as was the act, committed in the early evening, in the haunts of a busy community, it had been most fatally successful; and the doer had vanished as completely as if the earth had opened and swallowed him up. No one, as yet, could form any plausible conjecture, even as to the *motive*.

In the name of Eleanor Argyll—in the name of her whom I loved, whose happiness I had that day seen in ruins, I vowed to use every endeavor to discover and bring to punishment the murderer. I know not why this purpose took such firm hold of me. The conviction of the guilty would not restore the life which had been taken; the bloom to a heart prematurely withered; it would afford no consolation to the bereaved. Yet, if the discovery, had been to call back Henry Moreland to the world from which he had been so ruthlessly dismissed, I could hardly have been more determined in the pursuit. In action only could I feel relief from the oppression which weighed upon me. It could not give life to the dead—but the voice of Justice called aloud never to permit this deed to sink into oblivion, until she had executed the divine vengeance of the law upon the doer.

As I stood there in silence and darkness, pondering the matter, I heard a light rustle of the dry leaves upon the ground, and felt, rather than saw, a figure pass me. I might have thought it one of the servants were it not for the evident caution of its movements. Presently, where the shadows of the trees were less thick, I detected a person stealing toward the house. As she crossed an open space, the starlight revealed the form and garments of a female; the next moment she passed into the obscurity of shadows again, where she remained some time, unsuspicious of my proximity, like myself leaning against a tree, and watching the mansion. Apparently satisfied that no one was about—the hour now verging toward midnight—she approached with hovering steps, now pausing, now drawing back, the west side of the mansion, from one of the windows of which the solemn light of the death-candles shone. Under this window she crouched down. I could not tell if her attitude were a kneeling one. It must have been more than an hour that she remained motionless in this place; I, equally quiet, watching the dark spot where she was. For the instant that she had stood between me and the window, her form was outlined against the light, when I saw that this must be the young woman whose strange conduct at the gate had attracted my attention. Of course I did not see her face; but the tall, slender figure, the dark bonnet, and nervous movement, were the same. I perplexed myself with vain conjectures.

I could not help connecting her with the murder, or with the victim, in some manner, however vague.

At last she arose, lingered, went away, passing near me with that soft, rustling step again. I was impelled to stretch out my hand and seize her; her conduct was suspicious; she ought to be arrested and examined, if only to clear herself of these circumstances. The idea that, by following her, I might trace her to some haunt, where proofs were secreted, or accomplices hidden, withheld my grasp.

Cautiously timing my steps with hers, that the murmur of the leaves might not betray me, I followed. As she passed out the gate, I stood behind a tree, lest she should look back and discern me; then I passed though, following along in the shadow of the fence.

She hurried on the direction of the spot at which the murder had been committed; but when nearly there, perceiving that some persons, though long past midnight, still hovered about the fatal place, she turned and passed me. As soon as I dared, without alarming her, I also turned, pursuing her through the long, quiet street, until it brought her to a more crowded and poorer part of the village, where she went down a side street, and disappeared in a tenement house, the entrance-hall to which was open. I ought to have gone at once for officers, and searched the place; but I unwisely concluded to wait for daylight.

As I came up the walk on my return, I met James Argyll in the avenue, near the front portico.

"Oh, is it you?" he exclaimed, after I had spoken to him. "I thought it was—was—"

"You are not superstitious, James?" for his hollow voice betrayed that he was frightened.

"You did give me a confounded uneasy sensation as you came up," he answered, with a laugh.—How can people laugh under such circumstances!—"Where have you been at this hour, Richard?"

"Walking in the cool air. The house smothered me."

"So it did me. I could not rest. I have just come out to get a breath of fresh air."

"It is almost morning," I said, and passed on into my chamber.

I knew who watched, without food, without rest, in the chamber of death, by whose door my footsteps led; but ache as my heart might, I had no words of comfort for sorrow like hers—so I passed on.

(*Continued to-morrow.*)

MEETINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.--An Adjourned Meeting of the Steamboat Captains will be held at the Rooms of the Agents, No. 90 Water st., on THURSDAY MORNING, the 25th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. A full attendance is desired, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. By order. ja23:2td

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the FULLER RESERVE OIL CO. will be held at the office of the Treasurer, 30 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, 24th day of January, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing officers to serve for the ensuing year. By order of (ja16:1wm) THE BOARD.

EAST LIBERTY.--The Freeholders of East Liberty and vicinity, are requested to meet at BURCHFIELD'S SCHOOL HOUSE, in said village, on TUESDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 7 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee on Boundary Lines for the contemplated Borough.

SPRINGER HARBAUGH,
JAMES B. LYON,
FRANCIS SELLERS,
CHAS. W. BATCHELOR,
PATRICK KERR, Committee.
ja20:3td

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE AT THE SOLDIERS' HOME, WASHINGTON STREET.—On Wednesday, January 24th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold the following articles: 300 white China plates; 200 do cups and saucers; dishes, bowls, knives and forks, spoons, glassware, &c.; bedspreads, comforts, blankets, sheets, mattresses, pillows, 250 new muslin shirts, 150 pairs new muslin drawers, 75 new flannel shirts, 250 yards rag carpet, 200 chairs, 60 walnut lounges, 3 cherry wardrobes, 2 bureaus, tables, book-cases, &c., all of which are in good condition. Terms cash.
ja22 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

HOUSE AND LOTS ON HERR'S ISLAND, DUQUESNE BOROUGH.—Tuesday evening, January 23d, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 103 Smithfield street, Three Lots in Meade Place, situate on Herr's Island, Duquesne Borough, having in all 60 feet front on Franklin street, and extending back same width 100 feet more or less to the back channel of the Allegheny river, being the lots conveyed by James L. Graham, [illegible] recorded in Recorder's office, Deed Book, vol. 151, page 325, and having thereon a two story Frame Dwelling, now occupied by John Westler. Possession given April 1st.
ja18 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, BOOKCASES, BEDDING, CARPETS, &c., &c., AT AUCTION.—On Thursday Morning, Jan. 25th, at 10 o'clock, at Masonic Hall Auction House, 55 and 57 Fifth street, will be sold, a large quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, &c., &c., embracing dressing and plain bureaus, sideboards, [illegible] bedsteads, washstands, trundle bed, feather beds and bolsters, spring beds, husk and straw mattresses, comforts, spreads, pillows, chairs, [illegible] sewing machines, glassware, crockery, [illegible] carpets, oil cloths, matting, rugs and a general assortment of household goods.
ja22 T. A. McCLELLAND, Auct'r.

VALUABLE STOCKS.---Tuesday EVENING, January 23d, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 103 Smithfield street:
50 Shares Tradesmen's National Bank.
6 " Allegheny [illegible] Bank.
30 " Western Insurance Company.
ja20 A. McILWAINE, Auct'r.

PEW IN CHRIST CHURCH.--- TUESDAY EVENING, January 23d, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales rooms, 103 Smithfield street, the eligibly situated Pew, No. 32, in Christ Church.
ja20 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

FOR RENT.

PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS TO LET, in building corner of Federal and Water sts., Allegheny. These rooms would suit very well for a Society of any kind needing such for holding meetings. The ground covered is 20 by 60 feet. Inquire on second floor of same building.
ja19:1wd R. H. DAVIS.

FOR RENT--STEAM GRIST MILL, situate on the Monongahela River, in McKeesport, a STEAM GRIST MILL, with four run of burrs, with abundant power, and excellent machinery, in good order. The Mill is well located for business, and enjoys a good country custom. Possession will be given when desired. Title indisputable. For further information, apply on the premises, or address by mail, GEO. SMITH, McKeesport, Pa. ja17:1wm

FOR RENT--OFFICES--in Frail House Building, corner of St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, a number of desirable ROOMS, suitable for Offices. Enquire of
G. FOLLANSBEE, Sec'y,
ja17:1wm 71 Fifth street.

FOR RENT,
TWO LARGE ROOMS, FIRST FLOOR,
No. 60 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, suitable for an Insurance Office, Bank, Sewing Machine Room, or Professional Office.
A LARGE ROOM,
Corner of Third and Market streets; Basement of 77 and 79 Third street; Second Floor Office, No. 98 Grant street. Enquire of
ja13 McMASTER, GAZZAM & CO.

FOR RENT,
STORES NOS. 52 AND 56 MARKET ST.
ALSO, TWO LARGE SECOND STORY ROOMS
OVER 58 AND 60 MARKET STREET.
Enquire of McMASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,
Attorneys at Law,
No. 98 Grant street, (near Fifth.)

FURNISHING GOODS.

PRICES REDUCED.

$1,00, $1,00, $1,00,

WILL BUY A GOOD

Undershirt or a Pair of Drawers,

Worth $1,25.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

ja19 NO. 19 FIFTH STREET.

NEW MAKE KID GLOVES.

$1,25, $1,25, $1,25,

FOR A

GENUINE KID GLOVE.

This is a new make just introduced. Sold at wholesale or retail by

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

ja19 19 Fifth street.

NEW HAIR NETS.

NEW STYLE MOHAIR NETS,

SOMETHING NEW FOR THE HEAD.

Five new styles just received at

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,

ja19 19 Fifth Street.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF PEARL OIL COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, January 15th, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Pearl Oil Refining Company have declared out of the net earnings of the last six months, ending December 31st, 1865, a dividend of TEN DOLLARS PER SHARE to be paid on and after February 1st, 1866, of which the remaining Eight Dollars, Two Dollars per share, shall be reserved in the Treasury as a sinking fund.
ja15:1wmd JOHN J. YOUNG, Secretary.

WANTS.

WANTED.--WAGONER.--A Sober and industrious DRIVER can find steady employment. Apply at REYMER & BROS.,
jy20:tf Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

WANTED.--AGENTS--To Sell a Work of absorbing interest and permanent value—"Grant and his Campaigns:" by Henry Coffee. Also, "Sherman and his Campaigns," by Col. Bowman. For particulars, apply to or address A. ELLIS, 67 Fourth street,
ja16:3tmeodis Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED--AGENTS--Experienced Canvassers wanted to canvass the Western part of this State, (Penna.,) with PHOTO-CHROMATIC PORTRAIT OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN—just issued, and is far superior to anything now before the public. Address WYNKOOP & CO., Box 175, Philadelphia, Pa. ja29:1wmE

WANTED.--A FIRST CLASS GAS AND STEAM FITTER. None need apply but first rate hands. Good wages and steady employment. Enquire at T. T. EWENS', successor to Addy & Ewens, 165 Wood street. ja5

WANTED--To give away, in order to get them introduced, THREE NEW INVENTIONS, worth $40, of the greatest utility. This is the greatest gift ever offered to the public. Send your address and enclose 60 cents to cover expense of forwarding. J. ROGERS, Box 2419, Cincinnati, Ohio. ja13:1w:m

WANTED--A Purchaser for over FOUR HUNDRED ACRES of Land in Iowa, or an exchange for City Property. The land is in Hamilton County, adjoining Webster City, Iowa. The owner can be seen at the GAZETTE office, every day, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

WANTED.--AGENTS--To sell a work of absorbing interest and permanent value—"Grant and his Campaigns;" by Henry Coppee. Also, "Sherman and his Campaigns," by Col. Bowman. For particulars, apply to or address A. ELLIS, 67 Fourth street,
5t:m Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED--A respectable family to adopt a MALE CHILD, two months old, where it would be received and treated as one of the family. Any person wishing to take charge of such, can gain further information by applying at the INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 75 Third street. Reference required. ja22:2td

WANTED--- AGENTS ---EVERY BOOK AGENT SHOULD SELL STORKE & BROCKETT'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, and every reader should have it. It is a Military and Political History, and is at once the CHEAPEST and the BEST. Examine, then judge. 1600 pages, 200 Portraits, Maps, Battle Scenes, &c. Also, OTHER POPULAR WORKS. Terms very liberal, and Agents clear daily from $10 to $30. Address THE AUBURN PUBLISHING CO., Auburn, N. Y. ja16:3twT

WANTED.--$1,500 PER YEAR! —We want AGENTS everywhere to sell our IMPROVED TWENTY-DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES, three new kinds, under and upper feed; warranted five years. Above salary or large commission paid. The ONLY Machine sold in United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All* other cheap Machines are INFRINGEMENTS. Circulars *free*. Address, or call upon SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine. de9:deodly&wF

WANTED--AGENTS.-- EMPLOYMENT FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS AND ALL OTHERS.—Great Sale of Jewelry, Silverware, &c. &c. The Hamilton & Co.'s GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION. Our agents are making from Five to Thirty Dollars per day, and we need more. Late invoices from Europe have swelled our stock to over One Million Dollars. A splendid assortment of Watches, Rings, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Jewelry of all kinds, of the most fashionable patterns, selling at $1 each. Send 25 cents for certificate, and you will see what you are entitled to; or send $1 for five certificates, or $5 for thirty; or send a three-cent stamp for terms to agents, which are of the most liberal kind. Now is your time. Write plainly your name, city, county and state, to HAMILTON & CO., Box 5475, P. O., New York. Salesroom, 36 Liberty street, New York. no20:2m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, with immediate possession, a two story Frame House, situate in the village of Mount Washington. For further particulars enquire of G. H. TOWER,
ja17:ind Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth st.

FOR SALE, the Stock and Interest of one of the BEST MILLINERY AND CLOAK ESTABLISHMENTS IN ALLEGHENY CITY, as the proprietors is about to quit business. Address Lock Box No. 156, Allegheny City. ja17:2w

FOR SALE OR RENT--A two story Frame House, in the pleasant village of Sewickley, containing hall and six rooms, basement kitchen and large dry cellar; stable and other outbuildings; a large lot, well filled with choice fruits, both large and small. Enquire of G. H. STARR, Sewickleyville, Pa. ja22:2wdw

FOR SALE--155 acres of Coal, situate in Smith township, Washington county, Penna., near the line of the Steubenville Railroad, at Midway Station, about 21 miles from the city. For further particulars, enquire of G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth street, or to WILLIAM C. CAMPBELL, on the premises. ja20:tf

FOR SALE CHEAP--11 acres of Land, situate in Scott township, Allegheny Co., Pa., on the Washington road, about five miles from the city. The improvements are a Frame House with 7 rooms and hall, frame stable, spring house, a good orchard of apple, peach, pear and plum trees. This property is very desirable for a country residence. For further information enquire of
G. H. TOWER,
ja17:1wm Real Estate Agent, 164 Fourth st.

NO. 32 HEMLOCK STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY. FOR SALE.—A neat, well built Brick Dwelling House, in a pleasant location, a short distance from Federal street, with lot 18 feet front by 90 deep; hall, seven rooms, finished attic, gas and water fixtures; will be sold at a bargain. For price and terms, apply at the Real Estate office of S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
ja22 51 Market street.

ONLY $12,000!--FOR SALE.-- That Large TWO-STORY BRICK BUILDING, situate at Sewickley, and built originally for a Boarding School. It is 50 feet wide by 132 feet long, and contains large and small rooms to the number of FORTY. Three acres of ground, with shade trees, garden, shrubbery, &c. It would make a good Boarding House, for which it was used last year, or, with a little addition of back buildings, would make a row of good dwelling houses. For further particulars, apply to S. CUTHBERT & SON,
51 Market street.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.--11 Acres of Land, situate in Scott township, Allegheny county, Pa., on the old Washington road, about five miles from the city. The improvements are a FRAME HOUSE, with seven rooms and hall, Frame stable, Spring House, a good Orchard of Apple, Peach, Pear and Plum trees. This property is very desirable for a country residence. For further information, enquire of G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth st.

FOR SALE--A Farm, containing about 200 acres, situate in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, Pa., on the Monongahela river, nine miles from the Borough of West Elizabeth. The improvements are a two story brick House with six rooms, Frame House, two stories, with six rooms and a good cellar, corn crib, wagon shed and other outbuildings; about 30 acres of the very best river bottom. This property is well located for gardening purposes, and will be sold at a very reduced price. Call quickly and secure one of the best farms on the Monongahela river. G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent, No. 164 Fourth street. ja15:tf

FOR SALE OR TO LET--A well finished two story NEW HOUSE, on Wylie street, near corner of Chatham, with wide hall, double parlors, dining room and kitchen on first floor; rooms corresponding on second floor; marble mantles; [illegible] Also, on the end of same lot, a [illegible] two story Brick [illegible] building. Inquire of Dr. STERRITT, 27 Penn street. ja17:tfdme

FOR SALE,
THREE DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS
on Pennsylvania avenue, near the toll-gate; each lot [illegible] JOHN D. BAILEY,
ja5 Watkins Hall.

FOR SALE--WHITE OAK LUMBER.—100,000 feet of 2 inch plank, 10 to 15 feet long; 100,000 feet Sawed Timber. Bills cut to order and delivered in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Cross Ties, Plow Beams and Pit Posts. Mills at West Middlesex, on line of Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, Mercer county, Pa. Address H. K. WICK & CO., West Middlesex, Mercer Co., Pa., or THOS. N. MILLER, Box 1377, or No. 4 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh. ja16:tmd

$4,500 WILL PURCHASE THAT DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT, situated 10 minutes' walk from Ferry Landing. The house is large and neatly finished, with an extensive view of the river and railroad, with two acres of ground, arranged with garden and fruit in great abundance, well watered and in good neighborhood; stable and carriage house. Apply soon to
ja23 G. McLAIN & CO.

FOR SALE--A Valuable Country Residence at Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one and a half miles from Wilkinsburg. Eleven acres 155 perches of Land, a new Dwelling containing 10 rooms and cellar underneath, Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information, call at No. 103 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.
no7:dtf J. S. KING.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE MOUNT HOPE PROPERTY, AT WOODS' RUN STATION.—Fifteen acres of Land, Brick Dwelling with 10 rooms and garret, plenty of soft water and fruit of all kinds, ten minutes' walk from Federal street Depot, Allegheny. Enquire of the subscriber, at his MACHINE AND OIL TOOL WORKS, 52 and 54 Ohio street, Allegheny. oc21:dmd

FOR SALE.
A VALUABLE
LINSEED OIL FACTORY AND LOT,
In Birmingham, low for cash. Apply to
J. W. McKEE & BRO., Birmingham, or
J. A. CASSIDY,
ja20:4tm No. 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE--AN EXCELLENT
MANUFACTURING SITE,
Near Woods' Run, consisting of 5½ acres, with a broad river front and extending to the railroad; eligibly situated for any kind of business. For terms, apply to
WM. H. WAKEHAM,
ja5:2wmo 115 Beaver street, Allegheny, Pa.

STOLEN.

NOTES STOLEN--CAUTION--On the night of the 19th inst., the Hardware Store of JAMES BOWN, 136 Wood street, was burglariously entered and their Safe blown open, and the following NOTES were stolen therefrom, and the public is cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped:

W. P. Schell, dated October 2d, 1865, in favor of James Bown, at 60 days, payable at Kramer & Rahm's, for $1,125 50.

W. P. Schell, dated October 2d, 1865, in favor of James Bown, at three months, payable at Kramer & Rahm's, for $1,000 50.

H. Clark & Co., dated December 29th, 1865, in favor of James Bown, at 60 days, payable at Kramer & Rahm's, for $255 50.

G. W. King, dated January 17th, 1866, in favor of John S. Hall, at three months, for $1,171 78.

A Check, No. 77, signed by E. T. Kennedy & Bro., dated January 19th, 1866, payable to James Bown, or bearer, on Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, for $62 50. ja20:1wMT

UPHOLSTERY.

RICHARD W. ROBERTS. T. ROENICK.

FOURTH STREET UPHOLSTERY No. 85 FOURTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.—The subscribers manufacture and keep constantly on hands every article in their line, viz: Cornices, Ornaments, Curtain Goods, Comforts, Feather Beds, Mattresses, of all kinds; also, the celebrated Patent Spring Bed. All kinds of Shades, Blinds and Fixtures. Prompt attention is given to all orders for cutting and laying down Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c.
se1 ROBERTS & ROENICK.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

CHARLES T. NEALE

Has been admitted to

AN INTEREST IN OUR FIRM,

To date from the first instant.

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.

PITTSBURGH, January 11, 1866.—2wdue

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. THOMAS H. ELLIOTT having returned to Allegheny City to resume the practice of Medicine, offers his professional services to his friends and the community generally. Office, TILL THE FIRST OF APRIL, at the Drug Store of GEO. A. KELLY, corner of Robinson and Leacock streets. ja15:1wd

PLUMBING--GAS FITTING

WOOD PUMPS;

ALL KINDS OF

IRON PUMPS,

HYDRANTS.

Sheet Lead, Sheet Zinc,

LEAD PIPE,

BATH TUBS, SINKS, WATER CLOSETS,

WASH BASINS, WASH STANDS,

Hydraulic Rams.

Brass Work, of all kinds; Block Tin Pipe, for Soda Fountains; all kinds of Gas and Leather Hose; Hose Pipe, Couplings; Gas Pipe and Fixtures, of all descriptions, kept constantly on hand at

Addy, Williams & Bartley's

CORNER SIXTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ALSO

BEAVER STREET, MANCHESTER,

NEXT TO POST OFFICE.

N. B.—All kinds of repairing done promptly. All orders by mail immediately attended to. ja5:eod&wcew

KNOWLE'S PATENT

STEAM PUMP,

Giffard's Injector,

BRASS WORK, IRON COCKS,

Plumbers' Material,

SHEET LEAD & IRON PIPE,

For sale on the best terms to the Trade.

BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

ja2 167 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING.

HYDRANTS, IRON PUMPS,

SHEET LEAD, SHEET ZINC, LEAD PIPE, SINKS, BASINS,

WATER CLOSETS AND WASHSTANDS,

T. T. Ewens,

(Successor to Addy & Ewens,)

No. 165 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ja5:1wd

GAS FITTING,

PLUMBING AND STEAM FITTING,

SMOKE BELLS,

Portables & Cigar Lighters,

T. T. EWENS,

(Successor to Addy & Ewens,)

No. 165 Wood St., PITTSBURGH, Pa.

PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM FITTING, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

Carefully attended to by experienced and practical workmen. A fine assortment of

GAS FIXTURES, SINKS, BATH TUBS,

SHOWER BATHS,

WATER CLOSETS, HYDRANTS,

TATE & SEVILLE,

No. 8 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny, and 27 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

STEAM FITTING,

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

FORCE PUMPS, FOR ENGINEERS.

IRON PIPE & BRASS WORK,

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

T. T. EWENS,

(Successor to Addy & Ewens,)

165 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ja5:1wd

BLANKETS, &c.

BLANKETS,

Pillow Muslin,

Sheeting Muslin,

At old low prices by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

ja22 25 FIFTH STREET.

HORTICULTURAL.

PITTSBURGH NURSERY

AND OAKLAND GREENHOUSES.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH,

Successors to Jas. Murdoch, Jr.

NURSERYMEN AND FLORISTS, Pittsburgh, Pa. [illegible] of fruit and ornamental trees, evergreens, [illegible]

Pittsburgh and Oakland Passenger Cars run to the greenhouses. [illegible]

BOOKS.

KEY TO LOVE; OR, DR. S. M. LANDIS' CELEBRATED INFALLIBLE LECTURES ON PHYSIOLOGICAL FASCINATIONS, 8th Edition, just out. It teaches you to charm those you love [illegible] Price, $1. Also, GREAT PRIVATE BOOK for MARRIED or GROWN PERSONS. [illegible] Send price of either or both to F. A. STEINER & CO., Sole Agents, No. 1322 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, [illegible] A "Sharpshooter" will be sent [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRICK MACHINE.--THE NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE, with only two horse power, makes 30,000 splendid Bricks per day, [illegible] the machine does not perform what we claim for it [illegible] ABRAM REQUA, General Agent, 141 Broadway, New York.

HERMETICALLY SEALED VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.—
600 dozen Fresh Tomatoes, 2 and 3 pounds;
Peaches, 2 and 3 pounds;
Pears;
Pineapples;
Plums;
Cherries;
Strawberries;
Blackberries;
Lima Beans;
Green Peas;
Corn;
All warranted choice quality. We also offer a large stock of assorted Jellies, Preserves, Ketchups, Sauces, Pickles, &c., &c. REYMER & BROS., 126 and 128 Wood street.

J. G. LAUER,
No. 101 MARKET STREET.
Wholesale and Retail dealer in
VARIETIES, FANCY GOODS, TOYS, BASKETS, &c., &c., &c.
ja9

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE TURTLE CREEK DIVISION CONSTRUCTION BONDS.—Holders are hereby notified that the Interest Coupons on the above Bonds due February 1st, 1866, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and delivery of same at the First National Bank, Pittsburgh. [illegible] JNO. H. PAGE, Jr., Treasurer.

WHEAT--2 cars prime Wisconsin White Wheat in and now arriving for sale by R. KNOX & SON,
ja17 No. 79 Diamond, Allegheny.

DRY FRUIT--13 bbls. Dry Apples; 6 do Peaches, To arrive on steamer Kenton, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
ja22

CORN--1 car prime shelled Corn in Elevator, for sale by R. KNOX & SON,
ja17 No. 79 Diamond, Allegheny.

OATS--3 cars now arriving for sale by R. KNOX & SON,
ja17 No. 79 Diamond, Allegheny.

LARD OIL--10 bbls. No. 2 to arrive by rail road for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

COTTON--33 bales to arrive by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

PRICES MARKED DOWN.

We are now closing out our

WINTER GOODS

At Very Low Prices,

PREPARATORY TO TAKING STOCK.

BARGAINS CAN BE HAD IN

Negligee Shirts for Men and Boys;
Vests and Drawers of Shaker Flannel, Wool and Merino;
Warm Gloves and Woolen Hosiery;
Woolen Scarfs, Mufflers and Nubias;
Handmade Zephyr Articles;
Woolen Gaiters and Mittens;
Balmoral Skirts for Ladies and Misses.

F. H. EATON,

(Successors to EATON, MACRUM & CO.,)

ja18 No. 17 FIFTH STREET.

WOOLEN GOODS

O

CLOSE OUT WINTER STOCK.

Balmoral Skirts,
Shawls and Cloaks,
Barred Flannels,
Country Flannels
And Blankets.

ALL WOOLEN GOODS

Very Cheap.

BATES & BELL.

ja13

GREATER BARGAINS

THAN EVER.

The Entire Stock

OF

Boots, Shoes, Balmorals, Gums,

DRY GOODS,

Blankets, Flannels, Hoop Skirts,

SHAWLS, FURS, WOOLEN GOODS,

Hosiery, Gloves, &c.,

AT REDUCED PRICES, to close out Winter Stock, at the POPULAR EMPORIUM,

M'Clelland's Auction House,

55 and 57 Fifth Street.

ja22d&w

GREAT

Holiday Sale

AT

Nos. 78 AND 80 MARKET STREET.

PRESENTS FOR EVERYBODY.

Embroideries of All Kinds

FINE SLIPPER AND OTTOMAN PATTERNS, LINEN AND SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, WOOLEN GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, IN ENDLESS VARIETY, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, SCARFS, SCARF PINS, AND SLEEVE BUTTONS.

Fancy Goods.

We have made this department a SPECIALTY. We shall be receiving

NEW GOODS

Every Day During the Holiday Season.

FINE WORK BOXES, RETICULES, PERFUME BOXES, LADIES' COMPANIONS, SATCHELS, CIGAR STANDS, CIGAR CASES, WATCH STANDS, ALBUMS, JEWEL CASES, FANCY COMBS, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Customers will find our prices

Lower than any Other House in the City

GIVE US A CALL, AT

Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

BARGAINS IN WINTER GOODS,

AT

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S,

19 FIFTH STREET.

In order to reduce our stock, we have MARKED DOWN the prices of

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, WOOL SCARFS AND COMFORTS, MERINO AND WOOL HOSE, WINTER GLOVES AND MITTENS, KNIT SHAWLS AND CLOAKS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, NUBIAS, RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERED AND LACE GOODS.

A splendid assortment of

TRAVELING SHIRTS

Of elegant styles, at less prices than ever before.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

Will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock, AT

19 Fifth Street.

MACRUM & CARLISLE.

ja11

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We would respectfully announce to the WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Trade, that

Annual Clearing-Out Sale

Has Commenced,

AND IS NOW

IN FULL BLAST,

With Hosiery and Gloves,

REDUCED IN PRICE.

Balmorals,

VERY CHEAP.

Embroideries of All Kinds,

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Woolen Goods,

Such as Hoods, Sontags and Shawls, VERY LOW.

Ladies' & Gents' Undergarments

MARKED DOWN.

FANCY GOODS AT COST.

The balance of our Dry Goods will be sold REGARDLESS OF COST, AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.'S,

Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

ja20

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

AT

W. W. MOORHEAD'S,

81 Market St.

LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS, WOOLEN GOODS, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, &c., &c.

GENTS' AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS, MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS, at [illegible]

GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

DRY GOODS, BEDDING, &C.,

In Original Packages.

Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, No. 17 Market street, Nashville, on TUESDAY, February 6, 1866.

BEDDING.

2,000 Hair Mattrasses, Jointed,
15,000 Hair Pillows;
47,000 Aed Ticks;
22,000 Counterpanes, Linen and Marsailles;
20,000 Mosquito Bars;
51,000 Pillow Cases;
45,000 Pillow Ticks;
80,000 Sheets, Linen and Cotton.

CLOTHING.

42,000 Sheets;
40,000 Drawers;
25,000 Dressing Gowns;
19,000 Socks;
10,000 Slippers;
10,000 Night Caps.

SUNDRIES.

34,000 Towels, full size, huckaback;
17,000 Roller Towels, crash;
1,000 Napkins;
2,000 yards Red Flannel;
2,400 " Gutta Percha Cloth;
4,000 Gutta Percha Blankets;
1,000 India Rubber Cushions and Pillows;
1,000 Canvas Hammocks;
1,000 " Blanket Cases;
10,000 pounds Oakum and Tow,
Cotton Bats, Cotton Wadding, Tape, &c.

A small portion of the foregoing articles are second-hand, and will be sold separately. The greater part are new and in original packages. Catalogues may be had on application.

ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surg. and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
ja16:16td Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF STORES

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Jan. 8th, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at the GOVERNMENT STORE HOUSE ON PENN STREET, opposite the Fort Wayne Railroad Depot, in this city, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 23d, 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following Quartermaster's Stores, viz:

94 Double Bunks,
6 sets Wheel Harness,
6 Office Desks,
6 sets Lead Harness,
12 " Pigeon Holes,
1 Cooking Stove,
31 Office Stoves,
31 Stools,
1 Table,
120 Lights Window Sash,
1 Curry Comb,
4 Leather Halters,
1 Brace Drill,
2 Cold Chisels,
1 pair Compasses,
2 Drills,
2 Neck Halters,
8 Chairs,
1 Clock,
3 Wagon Tongues,
3½ bbls. Lime,
160 lbs. Nails,
100 lbs. Spikes,
12 pairs Hinges,
2 Horse Brushes,
2 Anvils,
2 B. S. Bellows,
1 Buttress,
1 Broad Axes,
3 Augers,
1 Adz,
3 Braces,
4 Wood Files,
10 Saw Files,
1 Half Round File,
10 assorted Hammers,
2 pair Compasses,
2 Grindstones complete,
2 Gauges,
1 Tuyre Iron,
1 Hatchet,
1 Claw Hammer,
1 Drawing Knife,
1 Chalk Line,
6 Planes,
11 Planes, assorted,
2 Heading Tools,
1 Tryer,
2 Vises,
17 Hand Saws,
34 pairs Handcuffs,
5 assorted Squares,
4 Water Dippers,
1 Saw Set,
2 Bench Screws,
2 Oil Stones,
1 Spoke Shave,
1 Awl,
10 Awl Blades,
1 Chancellor,
3 Brace Bits,
3 assorted Bits,
2 Auger Bits,
13 assorted Chisels,
1 Hardie,
1 Clinching Iron,
2 Thumb Gauges,
1 Shoeing Nipper,
1 pair Pincers,
3 Pritchels,
6 Punches,
3 Horse Rasps,
1 Screw Plate, Taps, &c.,
1 Square,
5 pair B. S. Tongs,
1 Monkey Wrench,
2 Hand Wrenches,
1 Tenon Saw,
1 Compass Saw,
4 Tin Cans,
6 Stove Pipe Elbows,
2 Manure Forks,
3 Hoes,
2 Branding Irons,
2 Iron Kettles,
4 Collar Needles,
2 Boiler Lids,
15 Lamps,
1 Draw Gauge,
1 Saddler's Hammer,
1 " Horse,
6 Awl Handles,
1 Coffee Pot,
8 Rakes,
1 pair Saddler's Pincers,
1 Slecker,
1 Claw Tool,
1 Saddler's Tickler,
1 Edge Tool,
3 Axes,
8 Tin Boilers,
10 Balls and Chains,
3 Wheelbarrows,
2 Crowbars,
1 pair Balances,
11 Lamp Chimneys,
½ pound Black Wax,
14 pieces Zinc,
2 Books, 2 quires,
2 Books, 4 quires,
3 Books, 6 quires,
¼ pound Lamp Black,
1 gal. Neatsfoot Oil,
25 pounds Horse Shoes,
3 Ladles,
3 Picks and Handles,
110 Joints Stove Pipes,
20 Cooking Pots,
1 Saddler's Knife,
1 Shoe Knife,
12 Spades,
25 Shovels,
2 Scythe and Snathe,
1 Scythe Stone,
1 Fire Shovel,
2 Camp Kettles,
2 Bake Pans,
¼ pound Borax,
3 Whitewash Brushes,
4 Stove Pipe Caps,
¼ pound Chalk,
6 Stove Grates,
2 Hammer Handles,
2 Awl Handles,
420 pounds Iron, assorted,
38 pounds Hoop Iron,
10 Side Harness Leather,
15 lbs. Horseshoe Nails,
7 Sheets Sand Paper.

TERMS—Cash, United States Currency.

E. E. CAMP,
Bret. Lieut. Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. A.
ja8:t-Jan23d

SKATES.

SKATES!

SKATES! SKATES!

2,500 PAIRS OF

Ladies, Gents and Childrens

SKATES,

In Every Variety, for Sale Low

BY

JAMES BOWN.

no1:dmd No. 136 WOOD STREET.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY

Skates and Sleighs,

Is at J. G. LAUER'S VARIETY AND TOY STORE, No. 101 Market street, near Fifth.

ja12 Wholesale and Retail.

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of GAMBLE & SLACKER, Temperanceville, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by GEO. K. GAMBLE. All parties indebted to same will please call and settle, and those having claims will present them.

GEO. K. GAMBLE,
JOHN M. SLACKER.
January 13th, 1866.—ja20:3td

DISSOLUTION.--The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of SIMPSON & KNOX, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm will please make payment at once, and those having claims against said firm will present them for payment immediately, at the old stand, Federal street, or No. 79, West side Diamond, Allegheny.

J. W. SIMPSON,
ROBERT KNOX,
ANDREW KNOX.
ALLEGHENY, January 1st, 1866.—ja8:1wmE

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of "M. JONES & CO." is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by their successors, JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

MICHAEL JONES,
JAS. T. BRADY.

IN RETIRING from Business, I cheerfully recommend JAMES T. BRADY & CO. to my friends and patrons.

MICHAEL JONES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves together under the name and style of JAMES T. BRADY & CO., Bankers and Brokers.

JAMES T. BRADY,
CALVIN ADAMS.
ja3:3tt

PAINTERS.

JAMES N. LONG. JOHN LANE.

LONG & LANE,

SIGN ARTISTS AND HOUSE PAINTERS.

No. 60 SMITHFIELD St., PITTSBURGH.

Lettering of all kinds executed promptly and in unsurpassed elegance.

Beautiful Show Cards on enameled paper of all colors, and Gilt Signs on glass, made to order and sent to all parts of the country.

Pictorial Designs executed in a highly artistic manner.

House Painting done with a regard to durability, harmony of color, and neatness of finish.

All work at reasonable rates. mh9:ly

WILLIAM H. BROWN,

(Late of the firm of BROWN & MORROW,)

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

North East corner of Third and Market Streets,

ja31:ly *PITTSBURGH.*

INSURANCE AGENTS.

J. GARDINER COFFIN, Agent of the Franklin, Philadelphia and Baltimore Insurance Companies, North-east corner WOOD and Third streets.

W. P. JONES, Agent for the North America, State of Pennsylvania, and Hartford Insurance Companies, 87 WATER STREET.

SAMUEL REA, Secretary of the Citizens' Insurance Company, corner MARKET and WATER STREETS.

RE-PLATING.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR MONEY.

By having your Old Table Ware

RE-PLATED WITH SILVER.

CASTORS, TEA SETS, WAITERS, FORKS, ICE PITCHERS, KNIVES, SPOONS, CAKE BASKETS, &c.,

Can all be re-plated and made to [illegible]

EQUAL TO NEW [illegible] A SMALL COST,

JOHN M. CORNWELL,

de9:wyt No. 7 St. Clair Street.

FLOWERS.

BOQUETS

FROM McKAIN'S GREEN-HOUSES,

Furnished daily at the Jewelry Store of J. B. McFADDEN & CO., No. 95 Market street, Pittsburgh. Having removed our Green-Houses to Woods' Run, convenient to the terminus of the Pittsburgh and Manchester Street Railroad, and the Woods' Run Station on the P. F. W. & C. R. R. We are now prepared to furnish Boquets, Wreaths, Cut Flowers and Baskets of Flowers; also, neat Pot Plants and Hanging Baskets for window decoration. ja15:1wE

LAMP CHIMNEYS.

PATENTED OCTOBER 8, 1861.

DITHRIDGE'S

PATENT OVAL LAMP CHIMNEYS,

Manufactured of XX Flint Glass. These Chimneys are intended for the flat flame, heating all parts of the glass equally, and does not expose it to cracking.

E. D. DITHRIDGE,
Fort Pitt Glass Works, Washington street,
ap15 Pittsburgh, Penna.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

THE NEXT TERM OF THE PITTSBURGH SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, will commence FEBRUARY FIRST. Students desirous of entering, will be received from this date at the term charge.

MARY J. GRAY, Head Teacher,
[illegible] No. 81 Fifth Street.

e Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1866.

Trade--Letter from Peter Cooper

e Editors of my country, and more especially the Editors of the Evening Post and Commer- l Advertiser of New York:

s with more than ordinary regret that I ompelled to differ in opinion with friends- m I respect, in relation to their favorite ry of an unqualified free trade with foreign tries. I agree with all who contend for nqualified domestic free trade in every ar- e that is the product of American soil or of rican labor.

r all of these I would secure every facility onvenient and rapid exchange throughout length and breadth of our country.

agree with my friends that free trade is utiful in theory, and would be in practice e en men and nations where all things are al, and where all would actually weigh and asure all the products of labor by one uni- n standard of measure or value. Such a sure of value should be as unyielding in nature as gold and silver.

t should be a measure that has an inhe- t value in itself, the result of labor actually ended in producing it equal in amount to labor that has been expended on the arti- e which gold and silver, or its equivalent, e given in exchange. When the govern- nt has secured for our country such a meas- of value, and has paid the national debt, l when it has caused a gold and silver dol- to be held in readiness to redeem every pa- dollar that is allowed to circulate as mon- when that time has arrived we may with danger venture to introduce a system of e trade with foreign nations. Every empt that has been made towards system of free trade with for- n nations in connection with our use of an r-expanding and contracting system of in- porated bank paper money must, as it has e, prove a delusion and a snare. It must the future, as it has done in the past, bring its train panic, pressure and ruin to the un- d thousands made bankrupt by the change value in all kinds of property caused by the ny alterations of tariffs that have been de. Such a ruin must inevitably follow olicy that would leave our own people un- ployed whilst we are buying foreign luxu- s to be paid for by exporting the raw mate- ls of our own country, and then bringing on our country all the waste of time, inter- l and labor that must be lost between the oducer and the consumer. Such a trade will for us what Mr. Webster said paper money uld do for a nation: "It will fertilize the h man's field by the sweat of the poor man's ow."

Those who desire protection for American bor ask the government to adopt the policy gently recommended by General Jackson the only true policy that can secure for the ricultural interests of the country a steady d reliable home market, and thus save the rming interests of the country from an en- re dependence on the uncertain and fluctua- ng markets of foreign nations, who will only y of us when their crops fail, and leave us ith our crops to rot in our barns when they n do without them.

We should not forget that one of the great auses that led to the American Revolution as the determination on the part of reat Britain to force its manufactured arti- les on its colonies, to be paid for by sending e raw materials to England, and in this way keep them entirely dependent and poor, by reventing the colonies from manufacturing or themselves. This is still the policy of the British government, by which it has drawn to its little island the wealth of every country that has allowed itself to become the subject f its policy and power. It is trying still to ersuade the people of this country to run heir ploughs in competition with ighty machines in England, where single engine is doing the work of thousand men.

To see the folly of yielding to a British pol- cy we have only to look at the effects pro- duced on our country during the war with reat Britain.

At that time, when our foreign trade was cut off, labor was in demand and money abundant; urnaces and mills were built, and all actively mployed; wages were high, and our national ebt small. Four years later came the British free trade system.

At once all was changed—mills and furnaces were stopped, labor went begging, and our poorhouses were filled. The price of land declined, money became scarce, and interest high. The rich who held mortgages became richer, and the poor and those who were in debt were ruined.

In view of all this wide-spread and general complaint, General Jackson expressed his deep concern for the welfare of the nation when he asked, "Where, where has the American farmer a market for his surplus product?"

He was compelled to answer by saying, "that except for cotton, the American farmer has neither a foreign nor a home market."

General Jackson, like a wise statesman, advised his countrymen "to draw from agriculture the superabundant labor and employ it in mechanism and manufactories."

He then said, "We have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants; it is time we became a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding the pauper labor of Europe, we should feed our own and give them employment."

At this time complaints continued to increase until things grew so bad that in 1828 our government found it necessary to adopt what I call a true American system of free trade. It was a system of free trade that extended to all parts of our own country on all articles that are the product of our own toil or labor.

To encourage this system duties were levied on imports, that soon gave new life and energy to the trade and business of the country.

The public debt was soon paid off, and prosperity became universal.

By degrees, between 1834 and 1842 the tariff was repealed; the mills were again stopped; furnaces closed; lands fallen to half price; the sheriff at work; States repudiating their debts; the Treasury unable to borrow at home or abroad, and bankrupt laws passed by Congress.

In 1842 the national system was again tried, and in less than five years the production of iron alone rose from 200,000 tons to 800,000 tons.

Prosperity was universal; mines were opened; mills were built, and money plenty, and the public and private revenues greater than ever.

Once more, in 1846, the British free-trade policy was adopted by repealing our tariff, and notwithstanding the gold discovery in California, money was as high as ever.

British iron and cloth came in and gold went on.

In 1857 the culmination was reached, and a crisis of ruin came on.

The Treasury was nearly bankrupt. In three years immigration fell below the point of twenty-eight years before, and our exports fell off to a mere nothing.

Why were all these scenes of wreck and ruin brought on our country? Mr. Cary has well said, "It was because our country adopted a British policy, and that has drained to itself the wealth that did not resist it." The result of the two systems, as shown in contrast, is as follows: Our national system, as seen in 1810, 1828, 1842 and 1861, when labor was well paid, money plenty, immigration great and prosperity universal.

It is well for us, the people, to look at the condition of our country during the times when we were introducing what I call the British monopoly system of free trade—when this system was allowed to operate in connection with our use of the paper money of incorporated State banks.

The consequences as they appeared in 1817, 1832 and 1857; when labor was illy paid, money scarce, immigration declining and bankrupts by thousands.

A system of free trade that leaves such fruit, although it may look as beautiful as the whited sepulchre of old, if it is intended to operate in connection with a proper circulating medium, should be dreaded as we would dread the presence of a pestilence.

The fathers of our constitutional government intended to guard their posterity against the train of evils that would follow all attempts to legislate a permanent value into a paper circulating medium.

To accomplish this they induced the people to yield up to a general government the entire right to coin money and regulate the value thereof. They also prevailed on all the States to agree that they would not issue any bills of credit or make anything a legal-tender in payment of a debt but gold and silver, hoping thereby to prevent the individual States from the folly of incorporating State banks of issue, to inflate the currency, and thus raise the price of everything, and make a tariff for protection indispensable.

Against such an act of folly Washington gave his warning voice in a letter to a member of the Maryland Legislature, who asked his opinion in relation to the propriety of an issue of paper money by the State. To this Washington replied by saying:

"Had I a voice in your Legislature, I would give it decidedly against the emission, for the reason that people always mistake the amount of money necessary for a circulating medium.

"It is not the amount of money in a country that makes it plenty, but it is the rapidity and the certainty with which it passes the round of circulation." He said that "in exact proportion as you pour paper money into the volume of the circulating medium, just in that proportion will everything in a country rise; and labor will be the last to feel it. It will not benefit the farmer or the mechanic; it will only benefit the debtor, as it will enable him to pay his debts with a shadow instead of a substance." By going contrary to the advice of Washington we have tempted the world to sell us everything, and have made everything too dear with us to sell in return with profit. It is now to be determined whether our coals and ores and other raw materials, that can be put into forms of usefulness with as little expense of human labor here as in any part of the world, shall give employment to our people, or whether our own people is to left unemployed, and our own raw materials unused, or whether our own labor shall receive such reasonable protection as will enable the laborers to live until the government can restore the currency to a specie basis, and shall have paid the national debt by duties on imports.

The highest form of duties should be levied on luxuries of every kind, and the lowest form of duties on the necessaries of life and those articles needed to give employment to labor.

I cannot forbear to warn my country against a system of free trade with foreign countries, and a reliance on the direct taxation of states to maintain the government and pay the national debt. The warning of Chancellor Kent should not be neglected. He assures us "that as soon as the old confederacy of states was ratified, the states began to fail in a prompt and faithful obedience to the laws; and as danger receded, instances of neglect became more frequent, and by the time of the peace of 1783 the delinquencies of one state became the apology for another, until the idea of supplying the pecuniary wants of the nation from requisition on the states was found to be a phantom."

It should be remembered that there is nothing that we as a nation can buy cheaply from foreign countries that must be bought by leaving our own labor unemployed and our raw material unused.

We should never forget that the boasted system of free trade, both in France and England, is a complete protection to the labor of those countries, and but it is only possible to secure national wealth and general prosperity by the application of knowledge, economy and well directed labor. PETER COOPER.

AT Cumberland, Maryland, they are moving for the establishment of factories, especially a mill and woolen mill, one or more of each. The *Telegraph* newspaper says that the merchants and other capitalists there are desirous of trying the experiment, believing that Cumberland is naturally a manufacturing region.

Trouble Among the Hide Merchants.

Information having reached the Treasury Department at Washington that the hides of cattle which had died by the cattle plague were to be brought into this country, instructions were issued to the customs authorities here to prevent the entry of foreign hides, except under special permission from Washington. Many hides are imported here, particularly from South America; and cargoes are constantly arriving. The average is probably more than one shipment in each day. The sudden stoppage of the trade caused much excitement among the hide dealers, the tanners, &c., who feared they would be compelled to lose not only their trade, but the hides that had been brought hither.

This morning, however, eight or ten of the consignees of hides, who had made affidavits and submitted other proofs that the hides were not those of diseased cattle, received permission by telegraph, to unload their cargoes.

One curious case occurred a day or two ago under the new order. A man who received some hides from Bermuda, desired to swear that they were taken from United States cattle that had been forwarded to Bermuda, killed there and returned to this country. The proffered affidavit was not accepted.

The number of hides brought to this port in the month of December last was 254,000.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

GOV. WORTH, of North Carolina, was elected by the secession vote of the State over Provisional Governor Holden who ran as a Union candidate, and in whose behalf the whole influence of the National Government and the military power was exerted. The defeat of Mr. Holden was so distasteful to the President that he rebuked the State for its exhibition of disloyalty, and long hesitated to permit Mr. Worth to assume his office. Gov. Worth's first message, of which we publish a telegraphic synopsis, proposes a law to prevent the collection of debts due northern creditors, advises the discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau, asserts that the negroes can get justice from the State Courts, refuses to suggest any provision for their protection, and being himself a pardoned secessionist has the impertinence to pray God that a returning sense of patriotism (!) will ere long induce Congress to admit the rebel States to their "constitutional rights!" That will do for Worth.—*New York Tribune.*

Freedmen Leaving Texas.

A report received by Surgeon Horner, chief surgeon of the Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees, &c., from Dr. S. J. W. Mintzer, surgeon-in-chief of the district of Texas, dated December 1, 1865, states that large numbers of freedmen are returning to Louisiana and other States, principally with their former masters. It is estimated by the most reliable citizens on the Sabinetown road that an average of about three hundred freedmen have gone out of the State by that road in the past sixty days. Those with whom the surgeon had conversed expressed a desire to get home, and seemed not to like Texas, saying there was too much beef and not enough of bacon there.

A ST. LOUIS paper attributes the high rents in that city to the prevalance of gambling houses and other disreputable establishments, which take up all the eligible places. Here is the statement:

"Every one who knows anything about the city is aware of the fact that a very large proportion of the upper stories of the houses on Fourth street, from Chesnut to Locust, are occupied by gamblers, while places of bad repute monopolize whole blocks in the very heart of the city. Green street, from Third to Eleventh, Tenth street, from Clark avenue to Chesnut; Almond, Poplar and Spruce streets, from Main to Fouth, are the chosen habitations of immoral persons."

KEEP IN GOOD HUMOR.—It is not great calamities that embitter existence; it is the petty vexations, the small jealousies, the little disappointments, the minor miseries, that make the heart heavy, and the temper sour. Don't let them. Anger is a pure waste of vitality; it is always foolish, and always disgraceful except in some very rare cases, when it is kindled by seeing wrong done to another; and even then noble rage seldom mends the matter.

ILLNESS OF JUDGE THOMPSON.—Hon. Oswald Thompson, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, had a paralytic stroke this morning, about nine o'clock. He was taken ill at Rising Sun village, while in the cars on the way from his residence at Germantown, to the Court House. He was carried into a hotel, and medical aid was soon at hand.—Judge Thompson had a similar attack some time since and had not yet fully recovered from it.—*Phil. Press.*

A CLERK in the Quartermaster General's office, Washington, named Jones, remarked the other day, on hearing of the threats of assassination to Senator Sumner, that he was not exactly in favor of *decapitation*, but he would like to see him sent to his long home. The Secretary of War, on hearing of it, immediately dismissed him from the service.

SEWING MACHINES.

SHAW & CLARK'S

NEW $48

Sewing Machine.

With the Wheeler & Wilson Under-Feed. It does all kinds of Family Sewing and Tailoring on the same Machine.

Every Machine is Warranted for FIVE YEARS.

All kinds of Family Sewing promptly done.

AGENTS WANTED.

R. H. LONG,
112 Grant street, near Fifth,
no10:3mcod PITTSBURGH, PA.

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES

Have been awarded the FIRST PREMIUMS at the following Fairs for the year 1865:

First Premium for best Machine work at Penna State Fair.

First premium for best Machine work at New York State Fair.

First Premium for best Family Machine at Ohio State Fair.

First premium for best manufacturing Machine at Ohio State Fair.

First premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Michigan State Fair.

First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Wisconsin State Fair.

First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Lawrence County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Machine for general purposes, at Lawrence County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Family Machine at Bucks County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Bucks County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Springfield Fair, Ohio.

First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Palmyra Fair, N. Y.

First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Suffolk County Fair, N. Y.

First Premium for best Manufacturing and Family Machine at Schuyler County Fair, N. Y.

First Premium for best Machine for all purposes at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.

First premium for best Manufacturing Machine at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.

First Premium for best Machine work at Allegheny County Fair, Pa.

And wherever exhibited.

A. F. CHATONEY,

GENERAL AGENT

oc27:codM&F No. 18 Fifth St., Pittsburgh.

$25 BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE.—AGENTS WANTED TO INTRODUCE THE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE. PRICE ONLY $25. THE ONLY CHEAP MACHINE IN THE UNITED STATES licensed to use the Wheeler & Wilson, or under feed. Agents are clearing from $50 to $200 PER MONTH. County rights given Agents. Enclose stamp and address

PAGE BROTHERS,
ja112wdw&4twF Gen. Agents, Toledo, Ohio.

SPOOL COTTON.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON hand the largest and best assortment in the city of

CLARK'S

"OUR NEW THREAD"

SIX CORD SOFT FINISH

SPOOL COTTON.

All Nos. being six cord to No. 80 gives this Thread great superiority over all others for both hand or machine sewing.

Spool Silk,

Of the best quality all sizes and colors,

Saddlers' Silk,

Linen Threads,

Machine Oil, &c.

Persons using Sewing Machines of any kind will find it greatly to their advantage to purchase Silks, Threads, &c., from us, as we keep constantly a full assortment of the strongest and best manufacture expressly adapted for machine use, and sell it at Eastern prices.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,

Agents for

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINES,

No. 27 Fifth Street.

le18:1wd

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

DRUM & SLACK,

Have on hand a Large Assortment of

MOWING MACHINES,
HORSE RAKES,
STRAW CUTTERS,
SCYTHES AND
HAY RAKES,

At No. 28 and 30 Ohio St., Allegheny,
cti

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.

LESSEE AND MANAGER....WM HENDERSON.

Second night of the charming actress, Mrs. F. W. LANDER, late

MISS JEAN M. DAVENPORT,

Who will appear in her great character of Adrienne the Actress.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, will be presented the beautiful five act play, entitled

ADRIENNE, THE ACTRESS.

Adrienne, an Actress..........Mrs. F. W. Lander.

(With a powerful cast.)

Overture..........Orchestra.

To conclude with the

SWISS COTTAGE.

OPERA HOUSE.

LESSEE AND MANAGERESS...ANNIE EBERLE.

Tremendous reception of the youthful Queen of Tragedy,

MISS FANNIE B. PRICE,

And the celebrated Tragedian, Mr. D. HANCHETT.

TUESDAY EVENING, will be presented the beautiful 5 act play of the

RIVAL MERCHANTS; OR, LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

Dance..........Little Lizzie.

To conclude with the new musical burletta of

LOAN OF A LOVER.

No play will be repeated during Miss Price's engagement.

The Female Poisoner Saturday afternoon. Admission 25 cents.

CENTRAL SKATING PARK

NINTH WARD.

The management would respectfully announce that they have secured, for one week, commencing FEBRUARY FIRST,

MISS CARRIE A. MOORE,

THE CONCORD SKATING QUEEN,

Miss MOORE has taken every Prize contended for, for graceful and stylish skating, and is at present skating before thousands, on the Central Park, Chicago, where she is creating quite a furore among amateurs, old and young.

A GRAND MATINEE,

Will be given EVERY AFTERNOON, at which time Miss Moore will execute a Waltz and Varsovienne on Skates, and various other figures and unique posturings.

The price of admission will be as usual, 25 cents.

Season tickets good.

Ample room for 10,000 spectators.

See papers of the day for notice of her arrival.

ja17:td

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AYER'S AGUE CURE, for the speedy cure of *Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.*

Fever and Ague is not the only consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arises from its irritation, in malarious districts, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and thus cures them all alike. It is not only the most effectual remedy ever discovered for this class of complaints, but it is the cheapest and moreover is perfectly safe. No harm can arise from its use, and the patient when cured is left as healthy as if he had never had the disease. Can this be said of any other cure for Chills and Fever? It is true of this, and its importance to those afflicted with the complaint cannot be over estimated. So sure is it to cure the Fever and Ague, that it may be truthfully said to be a certain remedy. One Dealer complains that it is not a good medicine to sell because one bottle cures a whole neighborhood.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO., and by all Druggists. ja16:2mM&WF

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN HAIR TONIC. THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE TURKISH BANDOLENIAN. RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting it up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in place? This *Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In Turkey, in France, in England, in America—everywhere where the "Bandolenian" is known—it is pronounced the *ne plus ultra* of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all metallic poisons that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the toilet.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, wholesale.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.

Principal Depot for United States and Canadas,

JAMES PALMER & CO.,
No. 439 Market street,
de19:3mcod&wT Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH SAW WORKS

HUBBARD, BRO. & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT GROUND CIRCULARS,

Warranted CAST STEEL SAWS, of every description. Mill, Muley, Cross-Cut, Gang, and all other varieties.

All kinds of KNIVES and SPRINGS, made from Sheet Cast-Steel; Extra Refined REAPER AND MOWING KNIVES, &c.

Warehouse and Works, corner WATER and SHORT STREETS, Pittsburgh.

Particular attention paid to re-toothing, gumming and straightening Circular Saws; also, repairs of all kinds. Punching and Drilling done at reasonable rates. ap25:ly

WM. BARNHILL & CO.

Boiler Makers & Sheet Iron Workers,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn street.

Having secured a large yard, and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of BOILERS, in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. CHIMNEYS, BREECHING, FIRE BEDS, STEAM PIPES, LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, CONDENSERS, SALT PANS, TANKS, OIL STILLS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS, BOILER IRON, BRIDGES, SUGAR PANS; and sole manufacturers of BARNHILL'S PATENT BOILERS. Repairing done on the shortest notice. de18:ff

LAKE SUPERIOR

COPPER MILL AND SMELTING WORKS

PITTSBURGH.

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Manufacturers of SHEATHING, BRAZIERS' AND BOLT COPPER, PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS, RAISED STILL BOTTOMS, SPELTER SOLDER. Also, importers and dealers in METALS, TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, &c. Constantly on hand, TINNERS' MACHINES and TOOLS. Warehouse, No. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS, Pittsburgh. Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. my28:lyd&wT

MANHOOD! HOW LOST--HOW RESTORED!—Just Published, in a sealed envelope. Price six cents. A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c., by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c. "A BOON TO THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS," sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by Dr. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box, 4,586. no7:3md&wT

GEO. REITER......W. D. BEELER......J. F. HOLLMAN.

LA BELLE STEEL WORKS.

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Manufacturers of CAST STEEL; SPRING, PLOW and BLISTER STEEL; SPRINGS, AXLES, CROWBARS, &c.

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ROBINSON, REA & CO., (Successors to ROBINSON, MINIS & MILLERS,)

WASHINGTON WORKS,

Founders & Machinists, Pittsburgh.

Manufacturers of BOAT AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, BLAST ENGINES, MILL MACHINERY, GEARING, SHAFTING, CASTINGS of all descriptions, OIL TANKS and STILLS, BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORK.

Agents for GIFFARD'S PATENT INJECTOR, for feeding boilers.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS, OF BOTH SEXES.—A reverend gentleman having been restored to health in a few days, after undergoing the usual routine and irregular expensive mode of treatment without success, considers it his sacred duty to communicate to his afflicted fellow-creatures the means of cure. Hence, on the receipt of an addressed envelope, he will send, *free*, a copy of the prescription used.

Direct to Dr. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, N. Y. mh11:lyd&wT

JOHN COCHRAN & BRO., Manufacturers of IRON VAULTS AND VAULT DOORS, IRON RAILING, WINDOW SHUTTERS, WINDOW GUARDS, &c., Nos. 91 SECOND and 86 THIRD STREET, between Wood and Market, have on hand a variety of new patterns, fancy and plain, suitable for all purposes.

Particular attention paid to enclosing Grave Lots. Jobbing done at short notice. au2

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER; AN ESSAY OF WARNING AND INSTRUCTION FOR YOUNG MEN. Also, new and reliable treatment of the Urinary and Sexual System. Address Dr. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ap8:ly

SENT FREE.--A Pamphlet of immense importance to the old and young, married and single, of both sexes, will be sent free by addressing, with stamp enclosed, the Agents, A. KENDRICK & CO., Box 73, Boston Post Office. my29:lyd&w

LEGAL NOTICES.

FIRST LIST OF APPLICATIONS for Selling Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office up to January 9th, 1866.

NAME.	KIND.	PLACE.	
Ed. McDermott,	Tavern,	1st Ward,	Pittsburgh.
Oswald Heckman,	do	do	do
Frank Weigand,	do	do	do
Wm. Sloan,	do	do	do
Maria O'Niel,	Eating House,	do	do
Thos. Smith,	Tavern	2d ward	do
Chris Wehrung	do	3d do	do
Peter Dean,	do	3d do	do
Marker Rush,	do	5th do	do
Thos. J. Blackmore,	do	5th do	do
Wm. McKee,	other goods,	6th do	do
John Lundy,	Tavern,	9th do	do
Rudolph Bechtold,	Eating House,	10th w'd.	do
Hugh Callahan,	Tavern,	1st ward,	Allegheny.
Thos. Conroy,	other goods,	1st do	do
F. W. Hardena,	Eating House,	3d do	do
J. P. Scholeman,	other goods,	3d do	do
Isaac Stern,	do	3d do	do
Gottlieb Faas,	do	3d do	do
Wacker & Steuernagel,	E. H.,	4th do	do
John Mayer,	Eating House,	Boro.	E. Birmingham.
Geo. Schade,	do	do	Lawrenceville.
Thos. Clark,	Tavern,	do	Mckeesport.
John A. Siethel,	do	do	do
Denis Foley and John Coskie,	Eating House,	West Pittsburgh.	
Chs. A. Ott,	do	do	do
Ford & Padden,	other goods,	do	do
Cath. Franey,	Eating House,	Boro.	Temperanceville
J. P. Swaney,	do	Findley	Township,
Archi. McLees,	Tavern,	Mifflin	do
Phil. Osterling,	other goods,	do	do
Danl Scobie,	Eating House,	McClure	do
Lewis Steiniy,	do	Peebles	do
Geo. Stratton,	Tavern,	Pitt	do
And. McQueety,	do	Scott	do
Jas. McCormick,	do	L. St. Clair	do
Jas. Skillen,	do	Versailles	do
And. Baker,	do	Wilkins	do
John H. Myer,	do	do	do

The Court will sit on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for hearing the above applications.

Applicants will file their bonds in my office on or before the day of hearing.

Remonstrances must be filed on or before the day of hearing.

Certificates of licenses granted must be taken out after five and within fifteen days after having been granted, or the, will be revoked according to law.

ja19:3td W. H. HERRON, Clerk.

FOR SALE--FOR RENT.

FOR SALE.---A Farm of 44 acres and thirty-six perches, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Penna. The improvements are a hewed log dwelling and frame kitchen, bank barn and other out buildings; a good orchard, apple and peach trees, of the best variety. The farm is underlaid with coal and limestone of the best quality; a flag stone quay of a No. 1 quality; very easy of access to the Monongahela river at Fayette Ferry. This small farm I am authorized to sell at very low figures.

Also, A No. 1 stock and grain farm, containing 500 acres, situate in Cherry Hill Township, Indiana county, Pa., near the village of Greenville. The improvements are a two-story frame house; the largest and best barn in the county; fencing generally good; 350 acres cleared; the remainder well timbered. The land is good, large meadows which produce fine crops of hay. It is very convenient to churches, schools, mills, stores, &c., &c. This property will be sold very cheap and on easy terms.

Also, a farm of about 200 acres, situated in West Wheatfield Township, Indiana county, Penna. The improvements are a good, comfortable, two-story Frame House, with 6 rooms, a large frame barn, carriage house, good corn crib, wash house, bake oven and a two-story stone spring house; about 150 acres cleared and in timothy and clover; a good orchard of apple, peach, pear and quince trees. The fencing is generally good. The land is of a good quality, abundance of limestone, and but a short distance from coal. This property will be sold very cheap.

Also, a Farm of about 240 acres adjoining the above. The improvements are a large two story Log House and a large frame barn; 175 acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation; a small apple orchard; a large two-story milk-house. These two farms united would make a first-rate Stock Farm, or will be sold separately.

Also, a Farm of 170 acres, situated in East Wheatfield township, Indiana county, Pa. The improvements are a large Frame House with 10 rooms, log barn with a good shed all around; 50 acres cleared; two tenement log dwellings; apple orchard; very convenient to church, schools, stores, &c. A portion of the purchase money will be taken in well located land in Iowa.

Also, a Farm of 183 acres in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county. The land is of the best quality; a very large orchard of the best variety of fruit. This farm will be sold at a very reduced price. Possession given on the 1st day of April, 1866.

Also, the best farm in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa., containing 240 acres; about 6 miles south of the Pa. Railroad. The improvements are two large hewed log houses; one of the largest and best frame barns in the township; two apple orchards. The whole farm is under a high state of cultivation. The fencing is all No. 1. The land is of the very best limestone; about 200 acres cleared, the balance in good timber. Possession on the first day of April, 1866. This property will be sold at a great bargain. The owner wishes to engage in other business.

Also, several other Farms ranging from $30 to $200 per acre.

Also, a Farm of 150 acres, situate in McCandless township, Allegheny county, Pa., about 8 miles from the city. The improvements are a Log House, a good barn, a young orchard of apple, peach and pear. I will sell this valuable property very cheap and on easy terms.

For further particulars, inquire of

G. H. TOWER, Real Estate Agent,
se23 No. 154 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.

A WELL FURNISHED TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING,

Having SIX ROOMS, newly Papered and Painted, FINE PORTICO, HYDRANT inside and outside the House.

THE LOT is Forty-five feet front, by One Hundred feet deep. FINE GRAPE ARBOR, FRUIT TREES, &c. Possession will be given on the first of April next. Also,

A CORNER STORE-ROOM WITH ONE DWELLING HOUSE.

Possession will be given on the 1st of April next.

The proprietor will either sell or exchange for country Property. Terms easy. Inquire of

G. H. TOWER,
No. 154 Fourth street.
J. T. SAMPLE,
Real Estate Broker, and Insurance Agent,
au30:M&Ttf 85 Federal street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE--One Engine, 15 inches diameter, 4 feet 6 inch stroke, 8 feet heavy Fly Wheel, with hot and cold water force pumps, blow off safety valve, patent packing. This engine is nearly new and is of superior workmanship, the castings being heavy.

Also, FOUR ENGINES, 7½ inch cylinder, 24 inch stroke, suitable for oil wells. One is now and the others have been little used.

FOUR COMPLETE SETTS DERRICK RIGGING, including bull and band wheels, boring tools, castings, ropes, &c. Also, 1,200 feet of 2½ inch tubing, brass joints, pump barrels, rods, &c.

Thirty barrels Bone Charcoal.

About ten tons of Scrap Hoop Iron.

Eighteen Wooden Tanks 24 feet diameter, 15 feet staves, capacity, 1,200 barrels. Apply,

STANDARD REFINERY,
21 Wood street,
de18: or at Refinery, near Sharpsburg Bridge.

FOR SALE.

THOSE TWO HANDSOME

THREE STORY BRICK HOUSES,

Nos. 30 and 31, on the east side of WEST COMMON, near the corner of Ohio street, built and finished throughout in a superior manner—finished with every modern convenience and improvement, and at present in perfect order; one of the cleanest and most desirable situations in Allegheny. Possession on the 1st of April, 1866. Enquire of

JAMES SEMPLE,
Real Estate Broker and Insurance Agent,
oc22:tf No. 85 Federal St., Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE COAL LAND.

Will be sold TO-DAY at reduced prices. This tract is situate in Westmoreland county, Penna., on the North-Western Pennsylvania Railroad, about two miles east of Apollo, Pa., and contains two very large veins of COAL, LIMESTONE and FIRE CLAY and very complete WATER POWER.

For further particulars inquire at the Law and Claim Office of

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
de13 No. 144 Fourth St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

RESIDENCE ON FORBES ST. FOR SALE.—A well finished two story Brick Dwelling House, with pressed brick front and side, with two lots of ground 41 feet front by 80 feet 8½ inches deep to Linden street; hall, two parlors, large kitchen, three large chambers, bath room and finished attic, wardrobes, closets, bake-oven, large cellar, etc.; hall and rooms well papered and painted; 10 English linden shade trees, flower beds and shrubbery, pleasantly located two squares from Penn'a. avenue, west of Chesnut street.

S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
ja11 51 Market street.

FOR SALE.---A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, situated in Collins township, fronting on the Citizens' Passenger Railroad, about 200 feet, same width on the Allegheny River, containing about 2¾ acres of land with a fine brick House, with eleven well finished rooms, a large frame stable, carriage house, wash house, coal house and other buildings; a variety of fruit trees. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms. Possession given the first day of April, 1866. For further information enquire of G. H. TOWER,

de18:tf Real Estate Agent, 164 Fourth St.

FOR SALE.--I am authorized to sell fifty acres of land, situated in Chartiers Valley, only three and a half miles from the city, and three-fourths of a mile from the Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad.

This property is well suited for gardening purposes, being all bottom land, and protected on the north by a hill and having a southern exposure. It is well adapted for a country residence, having a front on two public roads. JOHN D. BAILEY,

de 25 Wilkins Hall.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE IN BIRMINGHAM.—Situated on Centre street, running through to Franklin, having a front on Centre street of 130 feet; depth, 136 feet; upon which is erected a TWO STORY BRICK MILL. Engine and Boiler all complete and in good order. Also, two Brick Dwelling houses. Inquire on the premises.

de6 JOHN W. McKEE & BRO.

DWELLING HOUSE ON WYLIE STREET FOR SALE.—That large and well finished three story Brick Dwelling on Wylie street near Fifth, finished in modern style, containing 12 rooms, kitchen, range, bath room, hot and cold water and gas throughout the building. This is one of the most desirable properties for dwelling or business purposes now offered for sale. Possession April 1st. Terms reasonable. Apply to

ja10:tf B. McLAIN & CO., 102 Fourth street.

TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE, of hall, two parlors, dining room, kitchen, two good cellars, porch, four rooms on second floor, bath room and finished attic; water fixtures in three rooms; 27 feet front by 120 deep, fronting on two streets. Terms, one-third cash, remainder in one, two, three and four years. For price and location, apply to

ja11 S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 51 Market st.

DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE. Those two neat Dwellings, Nos. 114 and 116, fronting on Lim and Congress streets, are offered at low prices and on easy terms.

Also, two neat Dwellings, Nos. 1 and 2, fronting on Pennsylvania Avenue, finished in good style and offered low.

Also, that splendid two story Dwelling, No. 140, fronting on Allegheny river, and large lot.

Apply to ja11 B. McLEAN & CO.

PIANO AT A BARGAIN.--Splendid Rosewood Seven Octave Piano, carved legs and pedal improved, from France, overstrung bass, in use only three months; cost $550, will be sold for $425. Also, one Six Octave Upright second hand Piano. Price $150. CHARLOTTE BLUME,

No. 43 FIFTH STREET,
ja9 Second door above Wood street.

THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three story Brick Dwelling House, No. 59 Second Street, below Market, containing ten rooms, besides wash room and bath room.

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
ja13 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

TWO STORY BRICK IN ALLEGHENY FOR SALE.—The two story Brick Dwelling, corner of Webster street and Water alley, fronting on the West Common, containing ten rooms, besides wash room and bath room.

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate,
ja13 57 Fourth street, Burke's Building.

$3,000 WILL PURCHASE a good Brick Dwelling, situate on Main st., Lawrenceville. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BATES,

ja19 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

$4,500 WILL PURCHASE a fine Property, situate on the corner of Bank and Allen streets. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

G. S. BATES,
ja19 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. MACKRELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

U. S. Licensed Soldiers' Claim Agent.

Bounties for Wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.

Office, No. 89 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

Call with Discharge and two witnesses. au21:ly

THOS. M. BAYNE. NOAH W. SHAFER.

BAYNE & SHAFER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

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Court Business, Examining Titles, Conveyancing, Collections, and all kinds of Legal Business, promptly attended to. sei

MILITARY CLAIMS, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES, BACK PAY, and Military Claims of every description, collected by the subscriber, at the following rates, viz: Pensions, $10; all other claims, $3.50. C. C. TAYLOR,

Attorney at Law,

Diamond street, opposite the Court House.

N. B.—No charges are made if the claim does not succeed, and all information given gratis. se4:ly

WM. M. MOFFETT. GEO. R. COCHRAN.

MOFFETT & COCHRAN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE, NO. 60 GRANT STREET,

e29:6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FEMALE EDUCATION.--The Spring Session of H. M. TWINING'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, will commence the FIRST OF FEBRUARY NEXT; Diamond Street, opposite the Court House, where a few applicants can then be admitted. ja20:2wcodaw

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE

CHARTER OAK LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

of Hartford, Conn.

THE ONLY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN AMERICA that now makes and pays an Annual CASH DIVIDEND on the first and each subsequent payment of premium. Its CASH CAPITAL, an accumulation of $1,500,000, is securely invested in public stocks and mortgages of REAL ESTATE. It is now in its 16th year of business, and has paid to the WIDOWS AND ORPHANS of its members the sum of ONE MILLION DOLLARS. To this date not a single case of litigation has occurred, an evidence that liberality and fair dealing is a specialty with this Company.

The policies of this Company are not forfeited by reason of non-payment of premium after the second year. No payments required after ten years, but policies continue good through life.

OFFICERS.

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N. S. PALMER, Vice President.
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Branch Office for Western Pennsylvania, where Circulars and blank Applications will be furnished,

38 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Agents wanted throughout the State. Apply to

oc26:ly F. E. GOODELL, State Agent.

CHARTER 1829. PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1864, - - $2,457,849 95.

Capital	$400,000.
Accrued Premiums	971,000.
Invested Premiums	1,086,283.
Unsettled Claims	8,416.
Income for 1864	300,000.
Losses Paid since 1829	8,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on liberal terms.

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JAS. W. McALLISTER, Sec'y pro tem.
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mh29 Corner Wood and Third streets.

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Office, 92 Water street, Spang & Co.'s Ware House up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home Institution managed by Directors who are well known to the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

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my30 WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA,

PHILADELPHIA:

Assets, - - - $1,585,000.

Protection can be secured in the above named and reliable Companies.

W. L. JONES, Agent,
6-27:ly 94 Water street, (up stairs.)

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, N. E. CORNER WOOD AND FIFTH STS.

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jul11:ly Capt. SAMES GORDON, Gen'l Agt.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes, and Bayous, and the navigation of the Seas.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

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Joshua Rhodes,	John S. Dilworth,
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de18:ly

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

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MERCHANT TAILOR,

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF PENN & ST. CLAIR STREETS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Takes great pleasure in announcing to his numerous customers and the public generally, that his purchases and arrangements for the fall season are now completed, having been personally selected from the first-class cloth houses in the Eastern cities. Only such a class of goods as can really be recommended, will be offered, which embraces the newest and most approved materials and styles, the entire stock being very large, varied and select. Mr. Hale has much confidence in inviting an early inspection.

Superfine black, colored cloths, and doe skins, as usual, warranted fast in colors, and sound texture.

Melton Cloths and other new coatings, new style for entire suits.

A great variety of fine cassimeres for Pants' Vests, for morning and evening wear. au28

BOYS' OVERCOATS.

BOYS' SUITS.

All Styles and Sizes.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT,

At Greatly Reduced Prices,

TO CLOSE OUT WINTER STOCK

GRAY & LOGAN.

ja17 No. 47 ST. CLAIR STREET.

MANUFACTURERS.

ARSENAL GLASS WORKS.

MODES, RYRIE & CO.,

Manufacturers of BLACK and GREEN GLASS WARE, Druggists' Ware, Bottles, Demijohns, Carboys, &c. Warehouse—No. 144 WATER STREET between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh Penna.

We warrant our Wares to be superior to any manufactured west of the Mountains. Always on hand, Glassware of the above description. All orders promptly attended to. Particular attention paid to private moulds. au5:ly

WM. HOLMES..........JAMES IRWIN

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

OIL OF VITRIOL AND AQUA AMMONIA,

Office, 15 Market St.,

ja7 PITTSBURGH, PA.

THOS. F. COLLINS..........OMER WRIGHT

COLLINS & WRIGHT, Brittania Brass and Sheet Metal Workers, Brittania Castors, Carbon and Lard Oil Burners, and all different styles of Brittania used by Glass Manufacturers. Orders promptly filled. No. 139 SECOND STREET Pittsburgh, Penna. oc7:ly.

S. SEVERANCE, No. 58 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, manufacturer of BOILER RIVETS, WROUGHT SPIKES, common and railroad of every description.

Particular sized or shaped Spikes and Rivets, large or small, made to order at short notice. A good assortment constantly on hand.

D. & W. BENNETT, Manufacturers and Importers of QUEENSWARE. No. 31 DIAMOND STREET, between Wood and Market streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh1

WATCHES, JEWELRY &c.

$1.00 BUYS EVERYTHING.--Gold Watches and Diamond Rings selling for ONE DOLLAR EACH! Something entirely new!

J. R. KENNEDY & CO.,

49 FIFTH STREET, (opposite Masonic Hall,) will sell a

Gold Hunting Case Watch,
Silver Hunting Case Watch,
Setts of Ladies' Jewelry,
Oil Paintings, Albums,
Silver Extension Case,

And ONE HUNDRED OTHER NEW AND USEFUL ARTICLES, all at the average price of ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Come and see the plan of sale.

J. R. KENNEDY & CO.,
49 Fifth Street, (two doors below Express Office.)
ja19:tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. A. ROBINSON & CO.'S

GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL

CLEARANCE SALE

OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

WILL COMMENCE ON

Monday, the 15th inst.,

AND CONTINUE TWO WEEKS.

Their entire stock has been marked down, and will be sold at greatly reduced prices, to make room for their Spring Stock.

Remember the Number,

61 Market Street,

Next Door to Barker's Dry Goods Store.

ja12

LOOK HERE!

Men's Hand-Sewed, Oak-Tanned

KIP LEATHER BOOTS

ONLY THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF A PAIR!

Cost $5.25 to Make.

For sale only at McCLELLAND'S EMPORIUM, Nos. 55 and 57 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GUM SHOES AT NEW YORK PRICES.

de23

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

OF

Fall and Winter Boots and Shoes,

At greatly reduced prices, during this month.

Men's Boots worth	$6 00 at	$5 00
Womens' Boots worth	3 00 at	2 00
Misses' Boots worth	2 00 at	1 50

Boy's, Youth's and Children's Boots at bargains.

Call and examine, at

JOS. H. BORELAND'S,
ja20 No 98 Market st., 2d door from 5th.

GREAT BARGAINS

TO BE OBTAINED AT 92 FEDERAL STREET,

IN BOOTS AND SHOES.

PRICES MARKED DOWN. Being determined to to reduce my present stock, I have marked down the price, and will sell ten per cent less than any other house in the two cities. Give me a call and you will be satisfied. W. K. McCLINTOCK,

92 Federal street, Allegheny.

P. S.—All goods warranted. ja5

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

THE MOST USEFUL, MOST DURABLE.

More needed than anything else. Keep your feet warm and dry. Go to

Carnahan & Co.'s

BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

Cor. Market St. and the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

de13

LADIES', GENTS',

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters,

At COYLE'S, corner Fifth and Wylie streets.

Prices to suit everybody. au15

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.

GET THE BEST!

BRADBURY, NEW YORK,
SCHOMACKER & CO., PHIL'A,
JARDINE & SONS,
BOARDMAN, GRAY, and
CUMMINGS & JENNY'S, N. Y.

PIANOS.

The Estey & Co.'s Cottage Organ,

AND AMERICAN ORGAN.

Pronounced by the best judges to be the most perfect instrument of this kind in the world.

Our Pianos have no superior as to power, purity and quality of tone, thorough workmanship, and durability.

The "American Organ" is fully equal to the best manufactured in the country.

The "Estey & Co.'s Cottage Organ" is a new era in the Cottage or Parlor Organs. By a patent arrangement of the reeds, and the addition of a patent manual Sub-bass, a $200 two stop instrument has as much power as a $700 Church Organ. At the late Indiana State Fair, it was awarded the first premium over a twelve-stop Organ, and all competitors, for power and beauty of tone.

Brass and German Silver Instruments, of every description, for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Musical Goods, of every variety, constantly on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

Catalogues and circulars furnished on application

WAMELINK & BARR,

No. 12 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

de28

NOW BEING RECEIVED,

THAT ELEGANT STOCK OF

CHICKERING PIANOS,

Selected personally by the subscriber, during a recent visit to the Factory.

SEVENTEEN INSTRUMENTS

are now open, and ready for examination, and the public are invited to call and see them.

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

CHARLES C. MELLOR,

81 Wood Street.

HOFFMAN, HOENE & Co.,

53 FIFTH STREET,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Decker's Pianos.

ja1

KNABE'S GREAT UNRIVALLED PIANO FORTES.—These Instruments are superior to any other in regard to tone, touch, workmanship and durability.

KNABE'S SQUARE PIANO all have the new Improved Grand Scale and Agraffe Treble.

CHARLOTTE BLUME, 43 Fifth street, Sole Agent for the above, and also for Haines Bros'. Celebrated Piano and Prince's Organs and Melodeons. ja19

STEEL WORKS.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS

ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO JONES, BOYD & CO.,)

Manufacturers of the best refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes, Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and Sheet Cast Steel, Cast Steel for

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES,

STEEL PLOW WINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES CIRCULARS, &c.

Cast and Common Plough and Spring Steel,

Office—Corner of First and Ross streets, two blocks above the Monongahela House.

se27:dy

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & Co.,

Manufacturers of

BEST QUALITY REFINED CAST STEEL,

Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes. Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.

Office and warehouse, No. 149 and 151 First, and 120 and 122 Second streets, Pittsburgh. fe11:yd

UNDERTAKING.

RICHARD HOWARD..........ROLAND WHITE

HOWARD & WHITE,

Undertakers,

Coffin Rooms at Manchester Livery Stable, corner of Sheffield and Chartiers streets.

Orders from Allegheny City and vicinity promptly attended to. de30:lyds

COFFINS! COFFINS!

METALLIC!
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MAHOGANY!
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ROBERT WILLIAMS, Undertaker,

Office, No. 138 FOURTH STREET.

Undertaking in all its branches. Disinterring, laying out and furnishing everything necessary for the proper Interment, promptly attended to.

A splendid Hearse and Carriages always on hand at reasonable terms. de1:E

ALEX. AIKEN,

UNDERTAKER,

No. 164 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS of all kinds, CRAPES, GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms open day and night, Hearse and Carriages furnished. REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D.D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D.D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob H. Miller, Esq. 29:lyd

DENTISTRY.

JOSEPH ADAMS, Dentist, Connelly's Building, corner of DIAMOND and GRANT streets, Pittsburgh. REFERENCES, Dr. A. M. Pollock, Dr. Halleck, Theodore Robbins, Russel Errett,

BANKS AND BANKERS.

THE

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

U. S. Government Depository,

55 MARKET STREET,

Pittsburgh, Penna.

CAPITAL PAID IN..........$200,000.
WITH PRIVILEGE TO INCREASE TO..........500,000.

Having extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we offer unusual facilities to those doing business with us.

7 3-10 Notes,

And all other Government securities, furnished in sums to suit purchasers. Deposits received and interest allowed by special agreement.

DIRECTORS:

THOMAS DONNELLY,	R. H. KING,
D. M. SMITH,	N. J. BIGLEY,
JAMES M. BAILEY,	JOHN F. HERRON,
THOMAS SMITH,	J. M. KIRKPATRICK.

THOMAS DONNELLY, President.
BUTLER WARD, Cashier se13:lyM&WF

BANKING HOUSE.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

Bankers,

No. 57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

Bought and Sold on Commission.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

INCLUDING

United States Sixes of 1881;
Do. do 5-20s,
Do. Fives of 10-40s;
Do. Seven-Thirties;
Do. Certificates of Indebtedness.

Orders and Vouchers bought or collected. ja18:ly

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK, No. 59 FOURTH STREET.

CHARTERED IN 1855.

Open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, also on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Deposits received of all sums of not less than One Dollar, and a dividend of the profits declared twice a year, in June and December. Interest has been declared semi-annually in June and December since the Bank was organized, at the rate of six per cent. a year.

Interest, if not drawn out, is placed to the credit of the depositor as principal, and bears the same interest from the first days of June and December, compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call, or even to present his pass book. At this rate money will double in less than twelve years.

Books containing the Charter, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations, furnished gratis, on application at the office.

PRESIDENT—GEORGE ALBREE.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

William J. Anderson,	A. M. Pollock, M.D.,
John G. Backofen,	Robert Robb,
Benj. L. Fahnestock,	John H. Shoenberger,
James Herdman,	James Shidle,
James McAuley,	Alexander Speer,
Isaac M. Pennock,	Christian Yeager.

TRUSTEES:

Calvin Adams,	Henry J. Lynch,
John C. Bindley,	Peter A. Madeira,
George Black,	John Marshall,
Hill Burgwin,	Walter P. [illegible]
Alonzo A. Carrier,	James [illegible] Marshall,
Charles A. Colton,	John B. D. Meeds,
Wm. Douglas,	[illegible] B. McFadden,
John Evans,	John Orr,
John J. Gillespie,	Henry L. Ringwalt,
William S. Haven,	Wm. E. Schmidt,
Peter H. Hunker,	Alexander Tindle,
Richard Hays,	William Vankirk,
James [illegible]	Wm. P. Weyman,
[illegible] Kelly,	Isaac Whittier.

TREASURER—CHARLES A. COLTON.
SECRETARY—JAS. B. D. MEEDS. ja31:d&wF

THE

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

Of Pittsburgh.

Chartered by State of Penn'a. - - 1836.
Organized under National Law, - - 1865.
Capital, - - - - - - - $1,000,000.

This Bank has been designated a

Depository

OF

THE UNITED STATES TREASURY,

and appointed agent for the

Sale of the 7-30 Loan.

Every facility will be offered to investors or parties purchasing for re-sale.

ap29:tf H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

THE

PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK,

Of Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL PAID IN..........$1,000,000.
WITH PRIVILEGE OF..........2,000,000.

Banking house CORNER FIRST AND WOOD STREETS.

This Bank, organized under the National Banking System, is now prepared to transact business at its Banking House, corner of Wood and First streets.

Collections made on all accessible points on the most favorable terms. Special Agents for JAY COOKE for the sale of the

U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

SAMUEL REA, President.
F. M. GORDON Cashier.
ap29:lyd J. C. McPHERSON, Teller

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.,)

Bankers & Brokers,

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.,

30:1dm PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOUNDRIES.

THE

FORT PITT FOUNDRY.

CHARLES KNAP NEPHEWS

MANUFACTURERS OF

HEAVY ORDNANCE,

AND ALL KINDS OF HEAVY CASTINGS.

Special attention paid to ROLLING MILL WORK BLAST MACHINERY and RETORTS.

REPAIRS attended to promptly.

As heretofore, the best materials will always be used at this Foundry.

Attention is called to our NEW FLY WHEEL PATTERN and increased facilities for fitting up the same, no2:lyd

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON..........JOHN M. RICKETSON

A. GARRISON & CO.

(Successors to Bollman, Garrison & Co.,)

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS

Manufacturers of Chilled Rollers of all sizes, for Iron, Steel, Brass, Zinc, Copper, Silver, Gold, Straw Boards, Paper and India-Rubber Works; also, Rolling Mill Castings of all descriptions, Bark Mills, Patent Double Grinder, with a variety of other patterns, always on hand, and fitted to order on short notice and favorable terms. Office and Warehouse, 119 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh. fe3:ly

A. BRADLEY.......W. VANKIRK.......J. S. BRADLEY

ÆTNA STOVE WORKS.

A. BRADLEY & CO.

Manufacture every variety of

COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.

Among which are the celebrated EUREKA, TROPIC and TALISMAN (Coal Stoves;) POMANA, VETERAN and IRONSIDES (Wood Cook stoves.) Also manufacture

GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c.

Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. Entrance on Second street.

ja4:lyM

COOKING STOVES

Parlor and Heating Stoves.

Grates, Fronts, Fenders, &c.

Also, all kinds of HOLLOW WARE CASTINGS,

No. 301 Liberty Street.

ALLEN, McKEE &CO.

PENN

Machine Works and Foundry.

H. Wightman,

ENGINE BUILDER AND MACHINIST, Lacock street, between Federal and Sandusky, Allegheny City, Pa. Manufacturer of Wightman's PATENT PORTABLE OSCILLATING STEAM ENGINE Shafting, Pulleys, &c.

Repairing of all kinds attended to jel:ly

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREES

FURS,

The Largest and Most Complete Assortment

Ever Offered in this Market

AT

McCORD & CO'S,

No. [illegible] STREET, Pittsburgh.

RAILROADS.

1865. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.—TWELVE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20th, 1865, trains will leave the Union Passenger Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

DAY EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 2:20 A. M., stopping at principal stations. Arrives at Altoona at 7:20 A. M.; Tyrone, 8:23 A. M.; †Bellefonte, 10:32 A. M.; Lock Haven, 12:10 P. M.; †Harrisburg, †1:00 P. M.; Baltimore, †5:30 P. M.; New York, via Allentown, 10:30 P. M.; Philadelphia, †5:45 P. M.; and New York, via Philadelphia, at 10:20 P. M.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 A. M., stopping at nearly all stations; Altoona,† at 1:50 P. M.; Harrisburg,‡ 8:15 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 1:30 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Pittsburgh at 11:40 A. M.; stopping at nearly all stations; Altoona,† 6:05 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12:25 A. M., and Philadelphia at 7:10 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS*—Leaves Pittsburgh at 3:55 P. M., stopping only at principal stations. Arrives at Latrobe‡ 5:40 P. M.; Altoona, 9:10 P. M.; Harrisburg, 2:35 A. M.; Baltimore,* 7:00 A. M.; New York, via Allentown, 10:00 A. M.; Philadelphia,* 7:10 A. M.; and New York, via Philadelphia, at 12:05 P. M. Sleeping Cars run through on this train from Pittsburgh to Baltimore and Philadelphia, and to New York via Allentown.

FAST LINE—Leaves Pittsburgh at 10:00 P. M., stopping only at principal stations. Arrives at Altoona at 3:00 A. M.; Harrisburg,* 8:15 A. M.; Baltimore,† 12:30 P. M.; New York,† via Allentown, 3:40 P. M.; Philadelphia,† 1:10 P. M.; and New York, via Philadelphia, at 5:42 P. M.

**Breakfast. †Dinner. ‡Supper.*
**Daily all other trains, Sundays excepted.*

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION—Daily (except Sundays) at 4:15 P. M., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Conemaugh, and connecting at Blairsville Intersection with trains on the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania Railroad.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION—Daily (except Sundays) at 7:10 A. M., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Altoona, and making close connection with trains on the Indiana Branch, West Pennsylvania Railroad, Ebensburg & Cresson Railroad, and Hollidaysburg Branch.

First Accommodation Train for Wall's Station—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 6:30 A. M.

Second Accommodation Train for Wall's Station Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 10:45 A. M.

Penn Accommodation, No. 1—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 3:00 P. M.

Third Accommodation Train for Wall's Station—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 6:05 P. M.

Penn Accommodation, No. 2—Leaves daily (except Sundays) at 10:30 P. M., stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Penn Station.

The Church Train leaves Wall Station every Sunday at 9:05 A. M., and arrives in Pittsburgh at 10:45 A. M. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Wall's Station at 2:00 P. M.

Returning Trains arrive in Pittsburgh as follows:

Mail	1:50 A. M.
Fast Line	2:40 A. M.
First Wall's Station Accommodation	6:25 A. M.
Penn Accommodation	7:55 A. M.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	8:50 A. M.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:05 A. M.
Baltimore Express	1:20 P. M.
Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant	10:50 P. M.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	1:50 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	2:05 P. M.
Penn Accommodation, No. 2	6:25 P. M.
Pittsburgh & Erie Mail	12:55 P. M.

An Agent of the Excelsior Omnibus Company will pass through each train before reaching the Depot, take up checks, and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Office, No. 410 Penn street—open day and night—where all orders for the movement of passengers and baggage will receive prompt attention.

Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express, at 2:30 P. M., on Mondays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only and for an amount not exceeding $100.

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

At the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Passenger Station, on Liberty and Washington streets,

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

1865. Winter Arrangement. 1865.

On and after November 19th, 1865, trains will run as follows, viz:

Leaves Pittsburgh.	*For Chicago.*	*For Cleveland.*	*For Wheeling.*
Express	2:50 A. M.	2:50 A. M.	
Express			
Express	1:45 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Mail	2:45 P. M.		5:05 P. M.
For New	7:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
[illegible] Newcastle and Erie			6:40 A. M.

Returning, arrive at Pittsburgh:

P., Ft. W. & C. R. W.—1:50 A. M., 3:10 P. M., 6: P. M., 9:00 P. M.

C. & P. R. R.—11:15 A. M., 3:30 P. M., 9:30 P.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Leave Allegheny for

NEW BRIGHTON—9:00 A. M., 11:50 A. M., 4:20 P. M. and 5:40 P. M.

ROCHESTER—2:05 P. M.

NEW CASTLE—3:50 P. M.

ECONOMY—10:30 P. M.

WELLSVILLE—3:50 P. M.

Returning, arrive at Allegheny.

P., Ft. W. & C. R. W.—7:30 A. M., 14:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M. and 12:20 A.

C. & P. R. R.—10:00 A. M.

GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent,
Union Passenger Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. Q. CASSELBERRY, Ticket Agent,
Allegheny City
no20 F. R. MYER, General Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

THE GREAT SHORT LINE ROUTE VIA STEUBENVILLE,

TO COLUMBUS,
CINCINNATI,
LOUISVILLE,
INDIANAPOLIS,
ST. LOUIS

And all the principal Cities WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

On and after

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, 1865,

Trains will leave and arrive at the UNION DEPOT as follows:

	Departs.	*Arrives.*
Fast Line	2:50 A. M.	8:20 P. M.
Mail	8:00 "	3:15 P. M.
Express	2:30 P. M.	12:55 A.
Steubenville Accommod'n	4:00 "	10:10 A.

S. F. SCULL,
Gen'l Ticket Agent, Steubenville, O.
M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30th, 1865,

The trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	*Arrives Pittsb'gh.*
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:15 A. M.	6:00 P. M.
Express, " "	3:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.
First McKeesport Accom'n	11:00 A. M.	6:50 A. M.
Second " "	6:15 P. M.	2:05 P. M.
First Braddock's "	7:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Second " "	4:10 P. M.	5:45 P. M.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1:00 P. M.	10:00 A. M.

For Tickets apply to

A. J. SHANK, Agent.
oc27-ly W. B. TOUT

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20th, Passenger trains will be arranged to run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Pittsburgh at 6:45 A. M., arriving at Kittanning at 9:45 A. M. Leaves Kittanning at 5:10 P. M.; arrives at Pittsburgh at 6:10 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN—Leaves Kittanning at 7:50 P. M., arriving at Pittsburgh at 11:00 A. M. Leaves Pittsburgh at 5:10 P. M., arriving at Kittanning at 7:10 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves Soda Works at 6:30 A. M., arriving at Pittsburgh at 9:00 A. M. Leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 P. M., arriving at Kiskiminetas at 3:55 P. M.

WRIGHT, Superintendent

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

THE LIFE AND CONFESSIONS

OF

MARTHA GRINDER,

The Poisoner.

8 vo Paper Cover, with Portrait. Price 35 cents

THE TRIAL OF

MARTHA GRINDER,

With portrait, complete. Price, 25 cents.

MAILED POSTPAID, ON RECEIPT OF PRICE.

JOHN P. HUNT & CO., Publishers,

59 Fifth Street, Masonic Hall.

jy20

DIARIES FOR

1866,

AT

J. R. READ 78 Fourth Street.

CLAIM AGENTS.

BOUNTIES.--All Discharged Soldiers, or the Heirs of Deceased Soldiers, who enlisted in the first

3 Years Service,

And soldiers who were discharged from any other service without receiving their Government or Local Bounties, are requested to call or send their address to T. WALTER DAY,

Solicitor for Bounties, Pensions and Pay,

No. 163 FIFTH STREET, third door below the Cathedral. ja16

W. J. PATTERSON..........Notary Public
HALL PATTERSON..........Attorney at Law

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON, 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., Attorneys for Collecting Claims against the State and United States Governments, for BOUNTY, BACK AND EXTRA PAY, PENSIONS, &c. OFFICERS ACCOUNTS SETTLED AND CERTIFICATES OF NON-INDEBTEDNESS PROCURED.

PYRITES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA

SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

WILL BUY

PYRITES,

OR,

Sulphuret of Iron.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co's Office,

Corner Pitt Street and Duquesne Way,

de16:3mdME

ASTROLOGY.

SINGLE LADIES AND GENTS, you have now an opportunity of knowing your fate. By an entirely new and scientific process, of which I alone possess the secret, I can produce a correct likeness of your future husband or wife. By sending me your age, color of eyes and hair, you will receive the picture of your future partner by return mail; also the date of your marriage. Address, enclosing twenty-five cents and red stamp, Madame HELEN CLAYTON, Drawer 81, Detroit, Michigan. ja11:1md&2mwF

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH MEYER..........ANTHONY MEYER.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON, Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FURNITURE AND CHAIRS, No. 4[illegible] PENN ST. [illegible] have on hand a large assortment of FANCY AND PLAIN FURNITURE [illegible] and Mahogany, [illegible] equal in quality and style to any manufactured in the city, and will sell at reasonable Prices.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1866.

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Departs.	Arrives.
Day Express.....2:20 a m	Mail.....1:50 a m
Altoona Accom'n 7:10 a m	Fast Line.....2:40 a m
Cincinnati Exp's 8:50 a m	1st Wall Accom'n 6:25 a m
Mail.....11:40 a m	1st Penn Accom..7:55 a m
Phil'a Express....3:55 p m	2d Wall Accom....8:50 a m
Johnstown Ac'n. 4:15 p m	Johnst'n Accom. 10:05 a m
Fast Line.....10:00 p m	Pitt&Erie Mail..12:35 p m
1st Wall Accom.. 6:30 a m	Baltimore Exp's 1:20 p m
2d " " 10:45 a m	3d Wall Accom.... 1:50 p m
3d " " 6:05 p m	Phil'a Express.... 2:05 p m
1st Penn Accom'n 10:50 p m	2d Penn Accom.. 6:25 p m
1d " " 3:00 p m	Altoona Accom. & Emigt Train...01:30 p m

The church train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a.m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati.

Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line.........2:50 a m	Fast Line.........8:20 a m
Mail..............8:00 a m	Mail..............3:35 p m
Express...........2:20 p m	Express..........12:55 a m
Steubenville Accommodation..4:00 p m	Steubenville Accommodation..10:10 a m

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.
Express.........3:03 a m	Express.........2:03 a m
Express.........1:58 p m	Express.........9:13 p m
Express.........2:58 p m	Express.........3:23 p m
Mail............7:13 a m	Mail............6:13 p m
Wheeling Expr's 5:18 p m	

New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny depot at 9 a.m., 11:50 a.m., 4:20 p. m., and 5:40 p.m., Rochester, 2:15 p. m.; New Castle, 3:50 p. m.; Economy, 10:30 p. m.; Wellsville, 3:50 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Wheeling.

Departs.	Arrives.
Express.........2:23 a m	Express.........3:53 p m
Express.........2:50 p m	Express.........9:13 p m
Mail............6:23 a m	Express.........2:23 a m

Steubenville Accommodation leaves Allegheny at 3:40 p. m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail............7:15 a m	Mail............6:05 p m
Express.........3:00 p m	Express........10:30 a m
1st McKeesport..11:09 a m	1st McKeesport...8:50 a m
2d " ...6:15 a m	2d " ...2:05 p m

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail............6:45 a m	Express........11:00 a m
Express.........5:10 p m	Mail............6:10 a m
Accommodation..1:40 p m	Accommodation 9:00 a m

Pittsburgh and Erie Railroad, to Oil City and Franklin.

Arrives.	Departs.
No. 40 Express.. 7:48 p m	No. 27 Express.. 6:53 a m

Via. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Beaver Valley.

Brownsville Boat—Grant and Water Sts.

Arrives.	Departs.
09 a m.........4:00 p m	8:09 a m.........6:00 p m

Harmony Stage, St. Clair St.

Arrives.	Departs.
3½ p. m.	6:00 a. m.

Butler Stage—No. 6 St. Clair Street.

Arrives.	Departs.
6½ p. m.	6½ a. m.

Washington Stage—Hare's Hotel

Arrives.	Departs.
2½ p. m.	6:00 a. m.

EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS & LIVERY STABLE,

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CITY AND SUBURBAN.

We wish it understood that the price of our Morning and Evening Editions sold by boys on the street, or at the counter, is THREE CENTS PER COPY. When more is demanded, it is imposition.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

"Hits" From the 77th.

The 77th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, originally organized September, 1861, and led into service under Col. F. T. Stambaugh, who was afterwards promoted to be a Brigadier General, passed through this city some days ago on its way to Philadelphia to be mustered out of service. In this gallant regiment there were two Pittsburgh companies, one commanded by Captain Thos. E. Rose, who by his gallantry and good conduct rose from rank to rank until to-day he holds the position of Brigadier General, which could not have been conferred upon a more deserving or meritorious officer. The other company was raised principally in Birmingham, but our memory is at fault as to who were the original officers. The regiment entered for the term of three years, at the expiration of which time it re-enlisted as a veteran organization, and was sent to Texas, from whence it returned a short time since under the command of Lt. Col. W. A. Robinson, and passed through this city on its way to Philadelphia. On the 15th inst., while in Camp Cadwallader, a meeting of the officers and men was held, at which, it is said, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

1st. That we tender to the citizens and authorities of the city of Cincinnati, our warm wishes and sincere thanks, for the kind and cordial reception given to us while en-route from Texas to our native State.

2d. That we regret that we could not remain there to be paid and discharged, without returning to Pennsylvania.

3d. That we admire the beauty and architecture of the Pennsylvania railroad waiting room, at Pittsburgh—on the outside, and advise them to continue the practice of refusing admittance to veteran soldiers returning home in a winter night, after nearly five years' hard service.

4th. That we are fully persuaded that coffee should be taken only "at the regular breakfast hours;" and that coal, at Pittsburgh, is costly and scarce.

5th. That the barracks at Camp Cadwallader are not fit for horses, much less for men.

6th. That Philadelphia is the "City of Brotherly Love"—in the summer time; and that while the Academy of Music draws full houses, Camp Cadwallader draws poor rations.

7th. That if the General Government have any more Pennsylvania troops in the service, we respectfully ask that they be retained until warm weather before they are sent home.

8th. That we kindly suggest to commanding officers of regiments returning home, this winter, to make a requisition for at least twenty days' rations of coal or wood, before coming to Pennsylvania, and bring them along.

9th. That we desire to express our hearty thanks for many kindnesses shown us at New Orleans, La., Cairo, Ill., Indianapolis, Ind., and Columbus, Ohio; and also to testify our appreciation of the promptness, attention and courtesy of the Mustering and Pay Department of Philadelphia.

10th. That we all expect to run for office, and take this way to procure votes.

Were it not for the vein of good humored "sarkasm" which pervades these resolves we should feel inclined to take issue with them. As to whether "coffee should be taken only at regular breakfast hours," that is a matter of taste, but that "coal is costly and scarce in Pittsburgh" is literally true. We know nothing of Camp Cadwallader nor its accommodations for horses, nor whether it "draws poor rations," whilst the "Philadelphia Academy of Music commands full houses." We, however, deem it our duty to let the veterans of the 77th have their say, regardless of whose toes they may tread upon.

It is proper to state that Lt. Col. Robinson, who had charge of the veteran 77th is a well-known Pittsburgher, and that during the long journey from Texas to Philadelphia, he was constant in his endeavors to see that the men under his command had all the comforts of food, shelter and transportation that could be procured. He is generally idolized by the boys of the 77th.

Skating on the Parks.

We were present yesterday afternoon at the grand promenade at the Central Park, which, after having been advertised to come off on several occasions, was always prevented by a "spell of weather." But yesterday afternoon everything was favorable, and the long looked for occasion came to pass. About three o'clock the musicians took their places on the opposite side of the Park from the stand, which was filled with lady spectators. The first exercise was what was called "sweeping the Park," which consisted of taking hold of one anothers hands, until a line was stretched across the face of the ice, then another was formed in the rear of the first, and so on until all the skaters were in their places. The signal being given, all started down, or up the Park as the case may be, literally sweeping the ice of any independent skaters or stragglers who might be on it. Another line was then formed of two abreast. These skated from one end of the Park to the other through the center, and when at the opposite end from which they started they divided up, one couple going up one side of the Park, and one up the other, and so on until they were all divided off. Meeting at the first end from which they started, they again came down, this time four abreast, repeating the arrangement the next time eight abreast; then sixteen and so on. The skaters as a matter of course moved off, keeping time to the music. The band then played cotillions, waltzes, schottisches and other dances, and the skaters went through the evolutions of the "icy" dance. Upon enquiry at the door of the office, we were informed that the number of visitors upon the Park from noon until dark amounted to eight hundred, and after dark there were many more.

Union Park was also in full blast. Hundreds wended their way towards this elegant place of amusement. At both parks the ice was very fine, and all enjoyed themselves to the utmost. It was amusing to hear the young ladies' definition of the word fun. "How many times did you fall down Mary?" inquired one. "O, about half a dozen times." "Wasn't that jolly?" "How often did you tumble Kate?" "Not at all." "O, then, you didn't have any fun." And that is fun; gliding along over the smooth ice, and directly coming down kerchunk; that is fun. Well, we can't see it; we tried it on, and limp yet from participating in that portion of the fun.

To-day the sport will be renewed. This cold snap will not last long, and young America will have to be lively if they would have much fun out of the present weather. At night the parks are splendidly illuminated and the scene is exhilarating.

The Ice Crop.—We notice the ice men are busy in securing a supply of ice while the crop lasts. We do not think that the supply this summer will be either small or high priced, but in view of the probable advent of cholera, we think that a bountiful supply should be laid in.

Committed for Trial.—The man Sweeney, arrested for assaulting John Beardsley, on Penn street, Sunday night, had a hearing this morning and was committed to answer a charge of felonious assault. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of several others who were concerned in the assault.

Pittsburgh Board of Trade—Memorial in Favor of a General Railroad Law.

The Pittsburgh Board of Trade yesterday unanimously adopted the following memorial praying for the enactment of a law by the State Legislature, authorizing the construction of railroads without requiring special legislation in regard to each corporation formed for that purpose:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania:

The Board of Trade of the City of Pittsburgh, on behalf of the community they represent, ask of your Honorable body, that at your present session you will enact a general railroad law.

They do so, believing that under the spirit of a republican government, towns, cities, communities, counties and sections of a Commonwealth, are entitled to the same freedom in the exercise of their energies for their general prosperity, as common sense, law, republicanism and general consent accords to individuals. That the citizens of any particular section of a State should be at liberty to construct within that section such public improvements as they desire without the gainsay or hindrance from other districts.

Railways being in their construction and management simply business enterprizes for gain, though incidentally carrying with them in prosecution great public benefits, require for the protection of the citizens of the whole Commonwealth, such restrictions only as law and common usage have found necessary in associations for manufacturing, and in the business of individuals.

The prosperity of any section of a State is but the aggregate welfare of its citizens, whose individual prosperity is in turn but a result of the prosperity of the whole. Where such prosperity is affected by the construction of a railroad entirely within the limits of the section, it is a tyranny that its construction should be made to rest upon the consent of other sections.

This tyranny, the offspring of ignorance, prejudice and selfishness, has for so long oppressed the prosperity of Pittsburgh and all Western Pennsylvania, that we demand its removal from the spirit of the laws.

We can see nowhere in the rights of man, nowhere in the privileges a republican government confers upon its citizens, a proviso that if Pittsburgh desires to construct a railroad through the south-western counties of the State, the citizens of those counties consenting, that upon the votes of all or a majority of the other counties of the State, should depend the right. We conceive that the other cities of the Commonwealth, might with as much propriety object to the construction by Pittsburgh of a new avenue through two or three of its wards. Nor can we find in common sense, or in our republican privileges, any reason if an association of individuals desire to build a railroad to Pittsburgh, and it is the wish of the citizens of the counties through which it will pass that it should be constructed, why the other counties of the State should stand in the way of the enterprise, or by what right they have a voice in the matter. Nor can we understand why the Legislature should be insulted and worried by the cajolery, intrigues or menaces of a line already constructed, to prevent an honorable competition to the great injury of the whole community, the special deprivation of a section of railroad facilities, and the barring out of progress from a Commonwealth in order that a monopoly may continue its exactions. We believe that unless some great general interest is endangered, that only those whose property is immediately affected should have a voice in such matters; and they desiring and consenting, those not interested should not object. We conceive that communities have the same right to the pursuit of happiness as individuals, and do not hesitate to say that the necessity to obtain special legislation to build railroads, from those whose interests are not those of the citizens who desire the roads, is in no violation of this right, and without foundation in justice and equity.

The city of Pittsburgh speaks through the Board of Trade, from experience. Years ago this policy, so unworthy the spirit of freedom, resting upon a narrow, selfish base of legislation, shut from the territory of Pennsylvania a great corporation, which, striving to reach the head-waters of the Ohio, desired to enrich the city of Pittsburgh by making it its terminus, to the great benefit and development of those countries through which it would have passed. Since then the same spirit of legislation has delayed other roads of great benefit to Western Pennsylvania and to Pittsburgh in their completion. At the present time, when a wealthy corporation proposes to construct a road through a line of northern counties, to connect with the city of Pittsburgh, the same selfish spirit is sought to be aroused in opposition, that a solitary line may be protected in its monopoly. By the same antiquated conceptions of legislation, other roads are kept just without the borders of the State, whose completion to Pittsburgh is of instant and vital importance to the prosperity of the city. In this narrow legislative conception of wisdom has the progress of Pittsburgh and the development of this section of the State, and the prosperity of our citizens been hampered, controlled and trifled with by the votes of those whom we maintain are in no wise entitled to negative any proposition for improvement, whose scope, cost and demands are not of the sections they represented.

In these beliefs, and convinced of the truths we have stated, we ask that you will enact such a law as will enable railroads to be constructed throughout the State of Pennsylvania, by any persons, without the necessity of special legislation, with the consent of the citizens of those districts through which they may be projected. By such a law we are convinced you will aid in the development of the vast and almost virgin tracts of mineral and timber lands in which our State abounds, and remove from the people the danger of having their interests controlled by monopolies—incite a competition in railroads, which is as beneficent to the whole people as it is in manufactures or in commerce.

Are Dressmakers Taxable?

For some time past we have heard it stated that our dressmakers were charged with the payment of a revenue tax on all work manufactured by them. A note on our desk, written in a hand delicate as the stitches of a cambric needle, asks for information on the subject. We are not sufficiently familiar with the revenue laws which have been enacted for the past four or five years, for the purpose of raising means to carry on the war for the preservation of a nation's political existence, to answer our fair correspondent, and for the present content ourselves with reproducing the following, which we find in a valuable exchange, which says: "The Government claims a tax of six per cent. upon all manufactured work. Not only is six per cent. charged upon the receipts of the milliner and dress-makers for their labor, but upon the cost of all the material that pass through their hands. Thus, for instance, the value of a rich dress may range from one hundred to five hundred dollars; but out of this the charge for making is only twenty or thirty; the dress-maker, however, is not only charged with a tax of six per cent. upon the proceeds of her labor, but upon the entire value of the material, which has already, in the hands of the dry goods merchant, paid a foreign or domestic duty.

This is not only severe and oppressive, but it is destructive to the entire trade interest. Ladies will not pay so heavy a tax; dressmakers cannot exact it, as in many instances it outweighs not only their profits, but the whole cost of making, and rather than submit to such extortion, ladies will have their dresses made at home. There are, to be sure, private dress-makers who never pay any government tax; who hang out no sign; whose business is carried on secretly and behind closed doors, who work for ordinary prices, and whom ladies may covertly patronize.

"But what a premium this offers to dishonesty of every description. It is into such hands that the entire business will be thrown, to the ruin of hundreds and thousands of honest, deserving, industrious women. The question appeals not only to the dress-makers and milliners of the large cities, but to every little interest throughout the country. It would be a very small concern that did not turn out six dresses a week, averaging a value of $50 a dress, on which a tax of eighteen dollars must be paid; nearly the whole amount received for the labor. Dishonesty, in such a case, becomes a necessity under a system so enormously oppressive."

Another Mystery.

In our afternoon edition of yesterday we mentioned the fact that the body of a man was seen floating down the Allegheny river, on Sunday, partially embedded on a cake of ice. During the evening we learned the following particulars which may solve the mystery: On Saturday afternoon a young man named Franz Hogda, a German, disappeared mysteriously, and has not since been heard of. It seems that on Saturday afternoon, Hogda visited this city in company with three companions, and after drinking rather freely, about eight o'clock they started home by way of the rail road bridge. When the party reached the Allegheny side of the bridge, it was found that Hogda was missing, but the party being under the influence of liquor, paid little or no attention to the circumstance. When, however, on Sunday they found that their companion had not made his appearance at his boarding house, they at once instituted search for him, but thus far he has not been found, and the supposition is, that he may have fallen through the bridge and was drowned. The friends of Hogda have published the following description of his person, and the clothing he wore: He was seventeen years of age, of small build, having on his person, boots, light grey pantaloons and brown-black beaver cloth sack coat. On the supposition that he fell through the bridge and was drowned, a reward of $30 is offered for the recovery of his body.

A Regular Contraband.

Last evening we noticed a stoutly built lad of some fifteen summers, whose complexion and appearance gave unmistakable evidence that he was of pure African extraction. He was clothed in a tattered military suit of Union blue, which he said had been furnished him by a Pennsylvania "gemman." He informed us that he was from the interior of Kentucky, that his father and mother were dead, and that he had two sisters residing in the vicinity of Louisville. He said he had come to the city on a steamboat, which on account of the cold weather, had laid up. He was brought up on a farm, and assured us that he knew how to plow, drive horses, make fences, hoe corn, and indeed almost anything pertaining to farming. He said he was willing and anxious to work, and would be industrious and saving of his money, that he might send a portion of his wages to his sisters. We understand that officer Thornberg would take him over to his farm to-day and give him a fair trial, and if he is found competent and trustworthy, give him permanent employment and fair wages.

Light Wanted.

Will the Gas Committee of Allegheny City, or whoever else may have the matter in charge, see to it that the gas lamps on Rebecca street, from its eastern to its western end, are not only washed at least once a week, but lighted every night, when the moon does not shine. For weeks past there has not been a single lamp lit from the First Ward school house to Jenning's factory, and but one between that and the gas house. We pass along Rebecca street from twelve to three o'clock in the morning, and know whereof we speak. It is proper to state, however, that when the moon last made her appearance the majority of the lamps were lit, but so dirty were they that the gas seemed ashamed to shine through them. Give us light on Rebecca street.

Sabbath School Teacher's Union.

The Sabbath School Teacher's Union, which is composed of the Sabbath School Teachers of the United and Reformed Presbyterian Churches of Pittsburgh, Lawrenceville and Birmingham, held their annual meeting last evening in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church. Mr. A. N. McGonnigle, President, occupied the Chair, and introduced the exercises by giving out a portion of psalmody, which was sung in excellent style, and reading the third chapter of the first book of Samuel. Rev. John Douglas, D. D., having been called upon by the Chairman, led the assembly in prayer. The minutes of the previous meeting were then read by the Secretary, Mr. Jno. Montgomery, and on motion of Mr. R. C. Miller, were approved.

According to a resolution passed at a previous meeting, the Superintendents, or, in their absence, the teachers were called upon to report the system of operations in their respective schools. A gentleman whose name we did not catch, reported in behalf of the school connected with the Fifth United Presbyterian Church, that the teachers met every Sabbath morning at half past eight o'clock for prayer. The school is opened at nine o'clock with religious services, consisting of praise, prayer, and reading the Scriptures, the whole not occupying more than fifteen minutes. Mr. R. C. Miller reported in behalf of the Sabbath School connected with the First Reformed Presbyterian Church. The mode of operation was in many respects the same. Most of the classes have a common lesson, which is expounded by the Pastor the Wednesday evening preceding. William Floyd, Esq., reported in behalf of the school connected with Dr. James Prestley's Church, on Sixth street. Other gentlemen gave in reports, but we did not learn their names.

The Rev. S. B. Reed gave an interesting extemporaneous exposition of the chapter read in the introductory exercises.

Mr. McGonnigle suggested to the Association the importance of establishing a Temperance League. Messrs. A. N. McGonnigle, John Montgomery and Hugh McMaster were appointed a committee to see to the matter.

The Union then proceeded to the election of officers for the year. Mr. McGonnigle was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. John Montgomery Secretary.

The meeting was quite large, and the proceedings interesting, and will no doubt have the effect of stimulating the members of the Association to still greater diligence in advancing the interests of Sabbath Schools.

After engaging in devotional exercises, the Association adjourned to meet in the First United Presbyterian Church, Seventh street, on the second Monday of April next.

United States District Court.

Monday, January 22d.—Before Judge McCandless.

The Court after disposing of a number of trifling cases arising under the Excise law, called up the case of the United States vs. Louis Preazze, charged with having in possession counterfeit government money. The defendant kept a fruit stand in the city, and getting into a drunken row, was seized by the police. It was subsequently ascertained that he had in his posession ten counterfeit twenty-five cent notes, and as they were new it was suspected that he intended to pass them. The accused was defended by Thomas M. Marshall, J. W. W. White, and Jacob Slagle, Eqs., while District Attorney Carnahan appeared for the prosecution. The defendant proved a good character, and the question for the jury to decide was, whether the spurious money had been received in business, or obtained for the purpose of defrauding others. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

Joseph Casson, arrested at the same time, and indicted for a similar offense, was next put upon trial. The money was supposed to be the joint property of these defendants, and they were indicted jointly, but a severance was granted on the trial. On trial.

Tennyson Club Lectures.

George Alfred Townsend, Esq., lectured before the Tennyson Club in Masonic Hall, last evening. Owing to the generally prevailing opinion that Mr. Townsend had failed to reach the city, as well as the inclemency of the evening, the audience was not so large as it otherwise would have been. We saw a number of our most substantial and appreciative citizens present, but the effort of the youthful and rather interesting gentleman was worthy of a much larger house. His description of the London *Times*, Dickens, Spurgeon, Napoleon, Eugenie, Dumas and others was most exquisitely refreshing. In the course of his remarks he dealt some heavy blows on the miserable manner in which American journalism is sustained. Compared with those of Europe, American editors receive a mere pittance.

Almost an Accident.—An occurrence took place on Saturday that was very near resulting in a serious accident. A freight train had stopped on the track at the Penn street crossing of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, just as a citizen passenger car was passing up the street. The driver thinking there was room to pass, drove up and was in the act of going by, when the watchman made a motion to the engineer of the freight train to move up a little. The engineer, probably misunderstanding the signal, gave her about four revolutions back, pushing the street car off the track, and bending one of the axles, but not seriously injuring the car otherwise. Fortunately no one was hurt, although several were very much frightened.

Released.—The young man Jenks, noticed yesterday as being arrested on a charge of forgery, was released from custody by the Mayor, the prosecutor not appearing. It is understood that the sums of money drawn by the young man will all be refunded, and that as he expresses apparently sincere penitence for his past misdeeds and promises to do that which is right and honorable in the future, one more trial will be granted him to win back his former reputation.

What is his Occupation.—A number of years ago, there was a law in force in Indiana, that every man who came into the State had to show his means of support or he was committed to jail as a vagrant, and sold to the highest bidder or lowest bidder we forget which, for the jail fees. If such a course was pursued in Pittsburgh, how many idle, worthless young men would be able to show that they make an honest living. The idea is suggestive.

At Home.—Mayor McCarthy, who has been visiting the Eastern cities, is at home again, and will be ready to enter upon the duties of his office. If he has selected his Clerk and day police, they are as yet known only to himself.

Dull.—News about the Mayor's office was extremely dull yesterday, and the same may be said of the various magestrates' offices in the city.

Not Yet Buried.—The remains of Mrs. Martha Grinder have not yet been consigned to their last resting place. When they will be is not yet definitely known.

FROM YESTERDAY EVENING'S GAZETTE

Library Association.

The new Board of Directors met at the Library Rooms, corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, on Wednesday afternoon of last week, and appointed the following gentlemen as Library Committee for the present year: James B. Scott, J. Collard and Josiah Cohen.

We are glad to be able to announce that the Board, at the same meeting, unanimously re-elected George E. Appleton, Esq., Librarian for the present year. We know of no one better qualified for the position than Mr. Appleton. He is a perfect book-worm, and is well acquainted with ancient and modern literature. He is in himself a catalogue of the library, and an index to its contents. We have on several occasions, been placed under obligations to him for valuable assistance rendered us in the investigation of important subjects. He is, besides, gentlemanly in manners and obliging in disposition.

The Association is now in a highly prosperous condition, and when the new Hall shall have been completed it will be one of the most useful and attractive institutions in the city. It is to be hoped that the present Board, who are just the men to do it, will push forward to early completion the new building.

Owing to the carelessness of many visitors in replacing books on the shelves, we understand that it is in contemplation to place all the books "under lock and key." The idea is a good one, and will be of great advantage, as it will prevent the books from getting out of their proper places. We may state in this connection that about one thousand volumes of most excellent books have been added to the Library within the last two or three months. Our young men can find no better nor more profitable place to spend their leisure hours, and the price of subscription is within the reach of all. It affords us pleasure to notice that many of our industrious mechanics are members, and visit the rooms regularly.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will deliver two lectures before the Association, on the 5th and 7th of February next.

Dr. Kerfoot—Bishop Stevens.

On Thursday morning next the Bishop elect of the new Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburgh, is to be consecrated in Trinity Church. Quite a number of Bishops and other clergy are expected to be present, and Bishop Hopkins (by virtue of seniority) is expected to preside. The ceremonies will no doubt be very interesting. In the evening Bishop Stevens is to deliver a discourse commemorative of Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, deceased—the same which he delivered at the General Convention, and which is to be repeated by request of the Convention of the new Diocese of Pittsburgh. The distinguished ability and eloquence of the Right Reverend divine are well known, and this sermon is said to be one of his most brilliant efforts. If it shall do justice to the lamented prelate in one of the most prominent traits of his noble character, it will—in view of the fact that Bishop Hopkins, the author of the "Bible View of Slavery," and his maligner, is to preside in the morning—be a fitting conclusion to the ceremonies of the day. We allude to the late Bishop Potter's devoted attachment to the cause of Freedom, and manly advocacy of the rights of the black man.

Disorder in Churches—A Move in the Right Direction.

The Allegheny day and night police, in consequence of frequent complaints having been made, devoted their attention on Sunday night toward preserving good order at some of the churches, and their presence had a decidedly beneficial effect. There are a number of young men in our sister city who, on Sabbath nights, visit places of public worship from improper motives, and frequently act in such a manner as to disturb the quiet of the worshipping part of the congregations.

Captain Reed, last night, detailed a squad under the charge of Lieut. McCain, of the night watch, to attend the colored church on Water street, but the "crowd" expected didn't arrive, consequently no arrests were made. If the reform is only followed up with the same spirit in which it has been inaugurated, it will result in the abatement of a serious annoyance to the religious portion of our community. The law punishing disorder in churches is very severe, and we are pleased to know that Mayor Morrison and his subordinates are determined to enforce it to the letter.

Sent to the House of Refuge.—The lad Seibel, charged with aiding in the robbery of Joseph Harison's butcher stall, in the Diamond market, on Friday evening last, was sent to the House of Refuge this morning by Mayor Morrison. Finnerty was discharged, there being no evidence to connect him with the theft.

Amusements.

THEATRE.—Mr. Henderson has most successfully catered to the refined taste of Pittsburgh in the engagement of Mrs. F. W. Lander. We dropped in at the Theatre last night and witnessed an act of Sheridan Knowles' great play of "Love," Mrs. Lander personating the Countess, and Mr. Cogswell as Huon. Mrs. Lander held the large and fashional audience who were present, spell bound. Her enunciation is distinct, her acting perfect. The manner in which she portrayed that greatest of all human passions, "Love," was true to the life. *Omnia vincit Amor*, and in the hands of Mrs. Lander, the truth of the adage was proven. She was very well supported by Mr. Cogswell who won for himself fresh laurels upon this occasion, and was several times applauded.

To-night Mrs. Lander appears for the second time, on which occasion the beautiful five-act play of "Adrienne, the Actress," will be presented. There is no reason to doubt but that an engagement so auspiciously commenced, will be a continued success.

OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Fanny B. Price, a young and charming actress, made her first bow to a Pittsburgh audience last night at the Opera House, in the character of "Fancheon, or the Cricket." Miss Price has a very expressive face, a beautiful sweet voice, and acts her part in a very artistic manner. We heard but one expression in the Opera House last night, and that was one of extreme pleasure. She is admirably supported by Mr. Hanchett.

To-night will be presented the beautiful five-act play of the "Rival Merchants, or Love's Sacrifice." As no play will be repeated during Miss Price's engagement, those who wish to see her in her entire role of characters will have to go each night of her engagement.

Malicious Mischief.—John Moul was committed to jail to-day by Mayor Lowry, to answer a charge of malicious mischief preferred by Benjamin Granger, of the Ninth ward. The offense consisted in the smashing of the prosecutor's windows.

Fined.—A countryman, who declined to give his name, was arrested on Saturday night, by officer Scott, while drunk on Federal street. He was locked up for the night, and upon a hearing was fined two dollars and costs by Mayor Morrison.

A New Organ.—A contract has been made for a new organ for St. Paul's Cathedral. It will be the largest organ west of the Alleghenies—thirty-seven feet high, twenty-seven feet wide, and sixteen feet deep. It will cost $10,000. The present instrument is said to be too weak for the spacious church, and hence the change.

Dead Body Afloat.—The body of a young man is reported to have been seen floating down the Allegheny river, yesterday, partially embedded in a cake of ice. The river being covered with floating ice, it was impossible to secure the body.

Finally Committed.—Thomas Watson, the individual arrested on a charge of stealing a coat—valued at two hundred dollars—from Mr. Denny, of the First ward, Allegheny, had a final hearing before Mayor Morrison this morning, and was committed for trial.

Drowned.—A lad named Craven, of New Brighton, was drowned a few days ago, in Beaver river, while sledding. The body was recovered.

Mumps.—This disease is prevailing to a considerable extent in the upper wards of Allegheny. Physicians pronounce the disease contagious.

ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 75 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh.

Dealers in all kinds of Government Securities, Gold and Silver, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, etc., etc., etc. Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections made in all parts of the United States on most favorable terms.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD

(CORRECTED BY ROBINSON, M'CLEAN & CO.)

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY Jan. 22, 1866.

	Offered.	Asked.
U. S. 1881's	103 00	—
U. S. 5-20's, old	102 00	—
U. S. 7-30's, 3d series	98 50	—
U. S. 7-30's, 2nd series	—	9 08
U. S. Certificates	97 00	—
Gold	137 00	—
Allegheny County Fives	72 50	—
Connellsville Sixes	80 75	—
Lawrence County Sixes	30 00	—
Monongahela Insurance	—	42 00
Cash Insurance	51 00	—
Monongahela Bridge Company	28 00	—
Citizens National Bank	83 00	—
Exchange National Bank	84 50	—
M. & M. National Bank	57 75	—
Peoples National Bank	106 00	—
Bank of Pittsburgh	60 00	—
Fourth National Bank	—	113 50
Third National Bank	124 00	—
Columbia Oil	24 25	25 00
U. S. Telegraph Co	—	75 00
Cooper Fire Arms Co	—	25 00

There is little or no change to note in the gold market—138¼ being the closing quotation in New York at noon to-day. Here, our brokers and bankers are buying at 137@138, and there is but very little offering for sale. Government bonds are steady with a continued fair demand at full rates.

In our local stock market, there is little or nothing doing. Bank shares are in demand but the extreme views of holders has a tendency to retard operations. For Citizens National 83 is bid; 84½ for Exchange; 57¾ for M. & M.; 106 for Peoples; 60 for Bank of Pittsburgh; 124 for Third National; and Fourth National offered at 113½. Monongahela Bridge is is wanted at 28; and Cash Insurance at 51.

In Oil shares there is next to nothing doing. Columbia is offered at 25—24¼ bid. This stock is certainly very cheap at these figures, as it has been paying at the rate of 4 per cent a month, or 2 per cent on the par value, 50. On 'Change to-day Mr. John D. Bailey sold 2500 shares of Cherry Run & Pit-hole at 11c per share, including commission, we presume.

—A case has been decided by the Treasury Department which is of considerable interest to holders of Certificates of Indebtedness and and other Government Securities. The holder of a thousand dollar certificate mailed it from New York to the Department for redemption, without filling the blank space, making it payable to the order of a particular. It was stolen from the mail, and sold finally to a party in Boston, the blank filled by this holder, and the certificate forwarded to the Department the second time. Both parties forwarding it for redemption promptly notified the Department, and on its final arrival each claimed its possession. The Department held that by neglecting to fill the blank, the New Yorker lost possession, and awarded its payment to the Boston holder.

—The New York *Tribune*, of Saturday, says: "With the facts before them, the financial officers of the Government need not waste much time in attempting to fund $1,700,000 of currency into five per cent bonds. A good deal has been said about the low average interest of the National debt, but the method of keeping it down is kept out of sight. It is done by circulating several hundred millions of "due bills," &c., as United States notes and fractional currency, wholly irredeemable, which should be put into funded debts of some kind without unnecessary delay. The National debt, with all its magnitude, is still the best secured of any similar obligation in the world, and is sure to be paid, principal and interest, while the debts of European nations promise to show no decrease. But that is not the question to be decided now. The point to be settled is, how to get the National debt extended in a form where the interest can be met, and means be secured to redeem the principal gradually. This cannot be done by offering bonds of short date and low interest at a time when capital in ordinary business commands from 8 to 15 per cent. The Government, when it comes as borrower, must be prepared to pay current rates in short bonds, or sell long ones to tempt buyers for investment here and in the money markets of Europe."

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—The wool market has ruled steady, with a fair demand, during the past week, notwithstanding the fluctuations in gold and general values. It is a noteworthy fact, that the late decline in specie prices, though materially affecting the relative values of the domestic and foreign staple, has not involved any corresponding decline in the former. It is actually realizing better prices to-day, by some 2@3c per lb, than it did while selling at the same currency rates before the fall in gold. So long as it holds its own, and does not share the general downward tendency of commercial values, sellers certainly have good reason to be satisfied.

Manufacturers seem to realize that it is better to buy fine wool at 75c now, than to give that price when the currency shall have approximated a gold basis. They are taking round lots of choice staple with but little hesitation, at sellers prices; and for very choice selected parcels they are paying extreme rates. In fact, for the fancy clips of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, which have all along been held above the market, there is now an active competition, and commission merchants will have no difficulty in disposing of all their reserves at satisfactory prices.

Fine foreign wools are coming forward slowly from the English market. Unless gold shall materially decline, they can hardly compete, to any extent, with the domestic article. There is not much here at present, but a moderate stock of Cape in New York, offering at rates corresponding with the price of gold.

Sales of domestic for the week foot up some 650,000 lbs, at about the previous range of 55@80c for fleece, and 60@97 for super and extra pulled. Outside of these figures, we hear of one lot of 60,000 lbs choice selected fleece, sold at 81c. The bulk of the transactions were in straight lots of good to choice Ohio fleece at 65@75c. Canada combing is firm and in good request with sales at 75@80c. In foreign there have been small sales of Capt at 34@43c.—*Bulletin.*

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.—FLOUR—Firm; sales of Howard street Superfine at $8,75, and Extra Family at $12,25.

CORN—White steady at 88c; yellow dull at 76c.

OATS—Steady.

COFFEE—Firm; sales of Rio at 18@21c.

PROVISIONS—Steady.

WHISKY—At $2,32.

Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—The following are the prices of Mining Stocks bid in Boston to-day: Copper Falls, 25½; Franklin, 37½; Hancock, 14; Isle Royal, 14; Minnesota, 1½; Quincy, 55; Bay State, 9½.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1866.

The first meeting on 'Change took place today, and there was a very fair attendance taking all things into consideration. There were no business transactions, however, with the exception of a sale of oil stock, the time being absorbed in making necessary arrangements for the government of the 'Change. It was resolved that hereafter the time for meeting shall be from twelve to one o'clock. Arrangements have been made to receive dispatches from New York and Chicago, giving full reports of the markets, and these will be read at twelve o'clock, after which they will be posted up on the Bulletin for the benefit of all. Another important item, which we must not omit to notice, is the fact that there will be a free lunch for all the members, "without money and without price," and in a word, the arragements completed, and in view, are all that can possibly be desired. It is to be hoped, therefore, that our business men will encourage this commendable and necessary project with their presence and aid, and do all in their power to make it what it should be, and what we should have had years ago.

GRAIN—There were no transactions in Wheat to-day that we could hear of. Oats may be quoted at 46@47 on track, and 49@50 for small lots from store. Barley is dull and entirely nominal. Corn is selling at 70@75 for small lots. Rye is quoted at 80 to 85.

FLOUR—Is dull and unchanged. Small sales from store at $8½ to $8¾ for Spring Wheat and $10¼@10½ for good to choice Winter Wheat brands. Buckwheat Flour is dull at $4½@5 per cwt, and Rye Flour is very dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is steady with small sales at 15@15½ for Shoulders; 19@19¼ for Clear Sides, and 25@25½ for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is dull but unchanged at 17@18 for country, and 19 for prime kettle rendered. Nothing doing in Mess Pork or Bulk Meats.

ASHES—Sales of 10 tons common Soda Ash at 9; 15 tons Refined ditto at 9½; and 2 tons Pearls at 12.

BUTTER—Is very dull but nominally unchanged—the supply is largely in excess of the demand. Sale of 13 pkgs Roll at 25 to 30, and 3 do do choice at 35.

EGGS—Dull—we quote at 28@30.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of 19 bbls apples at 15½; 13 do do at 14½; 4 do do at 16, and 20 do do at 16. Peaches may be quoted at 20 to 25, for quarters and halves.

HAY—Is quiet but steady at $15 to $18 per ton.

POTATOES—Steady with regular sales from store at $1,15 to $1,20 per bush and $3,50 to $3,75 per bbl—mostly at $3½.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of uncultivated reported at $14 per bbl, and cultivated at $16.

CHEESE—Sales of Hamburg reported at 21@21½, and Goshen at 22.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quoted at $2,70@2,75 per bush, and Cloverseed is held at $8 from store. No demand whatever for Timothy.

APPLES—May be quoted at $7 to $8 per bbl. for prime to choice.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1866.

The expectations of a general break up, and immediate resumption of navigation on the Allegheny River not having been realized, has a tendency to stiffen the Crude market somewhat, though there is no improvement to note in the demand, nor is there any advance in prices. We continue to quote at 20@21, bbls returned, and 25@26, bbls included. Sale of 200 bbls at 20½; and 240 bbls at 21. The stock in this market is slowly but steadily being reduced, and the arrivals by rail are very insignificant. For Refined in bond, there seems to be no demand whatever, and in the absence of sales it is impossible to give quotations. Free Oil, also is very dull and entirely nominal. Residuum is still quoted at $5,00 per bbl, but there is little or no demand. Naptha is entirely neglected.

By private telegrams we learn that there was a sale at auction in Philadelphia to-day of 500 bbls bonded oil at 50½; and 500 bbls crude at 29, bbls included. These sales however, can hardly be taken as a fair criterion of the market.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
CHICAGO, January 22, 1866.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet at $1,22½@123½ for No. 1 Spring, and 89@92½c for No. 2 Spring. Corn dull at 32½@33½c for Rejected. Oats quiet and firmer at 24½@24½c for No. 1, and 21½@22c for No. 2. Rye quiet and firmer at 52c for No. 1. Barley neglected and nominal.

WHISKY—Quiet at $2,17@2,18.

PROVISIONS—Firmer, but less active. Mess Pork in fair demand and 50c better—sales of 1,200 bbls at $26,50@27,00; closing at the inside figure. Green Meats were easier at 15¾c for Hams from slaughtered hogs, and 9½c for Shoulders. Sweet Pickled Hams dull—sales of 150 tierces at 17¾c from slaughtered hogs. Bulk and English Meats neglected and nominal. Lard dull and heavy with light sales of Steam at 17c. Dressed Hogs active and ½c better—sales at $10,85@11,25—mostly at 11c; closing weak with sellers at $11 and buyers at $10,75. The receipts are 6,502 head; shipments none.

LIVE HOGS—Received, 2,519 head; shipped, 250 head. The market is dull and 25@45c lower—sales at $9,00@9,65.

CATTLE—Quiet at $300@650.

MONEY MATTERS—Unchanged. Gold, 1,39½.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22, 1866.

CATTLE—Beef Cattle continues dull and prices rather lower; about 2200 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yards at from 16@17c for first quality; 14@15½c for fair to good, and 10@15c per pound for common, as to quality.

HOGS—Are in fair demand at an advance 2500 head sold at the different yards at from $13@14,50, the 100 lbs net.

SHEEP—Continue dull, and prices lower; 8000 head sold at from 6½@7½c per lb, gross, for fair to good fat Sheep.

COWS—Are without change; 150 head sold at $40@80 for Springers, and $45@95 per head for Milch Cows.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
CINCINNATI, January 22, 1866.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; sales New City, $28,50; generally held at $29,00. Bacon, active; Shoulders, 15c; Clear Ribbed Sides, 18¾c; Clear Sides, 19½c; Sugar Cured Hams, 24c; Canvassed, 25c. Packed Bulk Meats, active. Shoulders, 12c; Sides, 14c; Half Clear Rib, 15¾c; Clear Sides, 16½c. Packed Green Meats, firmer. Shoulders, 9¾c; Sides, 12½c; Hams, 16@16½c. Lard, quiet but firm; City Kettle 17¾c; Steamed; 17½c; Head, 17c; Gut, 16½c; Keg, 19½@20c.

HOGS—Active. Sales of Live at $9,25@9,50 gross, and $11,50@11,60, net. Dressed, nominal at $11,00. Receipts, 1,730.

PETROLEUM STOCKS IN NEW YORK

Special Dispatch to Western Press.
NEW YORK, January 22, 1866.

There was an active business in Petroleum and Mining Shares to-day. The principal excitement was on Pithole Creek. The sales were at the following rates: Bennehoff Run, 20,50; Buchanan Farm, 80; Empire City, 50 Northern Light, 525; Oil Creek, 175, Palmer, 460; Pithole, 305; United States, 20,00; Webster, 115; Ham M'Clintock, 300; Bradley, 35.

NEW YORK PETROLEUM MARKET.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.
NEW YORK, January 22, 1866.

Petroleum dull and nominal at 33½c for Crude, and 55½c for Refined in Bond.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Finance and Trade in New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The Stock market is still vacillating and unsettled. Speculation is confined to specialties and those stocks that are not supposed to be in the hands of cliques gravitate downward. Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Old Southern grew weaker at the morning board. The principal excitement was on the former. The stock market was heavy during the day, and at the last Board there was a falling off in prices, with a strong desire to sell. The largest decline was on Old Southern and Pittsburgh. The following were the closing prices at 4:30 P. M.:

New York Central, 91½; Erie, 86¾; Hudson, 103; Reading, 100¾; Michigan Southern, 69; Pittsburgh, 82¾; North Western, 31¾; North Western preferred, 56¾.

Money continues easy, though with rather more activity in demand. Gold in active demand for customs duties and price firm. There is no speculative movement. The price fell to 138¾@139 at the close. Government securities continue dull, pending the action of Congress upon the Loan bill. Old Five Twenties were ¼c lower. The continued stringency in the London Money market has a depressing effect upon them. Seven Thirties are still very firm, though less active. State Bonds were steady and without any important change in quotations.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, January 22.—MONEY—Quiet and easy at 5 per cent. Sterling dull and nominal at 108½@108¾. Gold rates firm, opening at 139¼ advancing to 139¾ and closing at 138¾. Government stocks dull and a shade lower. Freights to Liverpool a shade firmer and quiet.

STOCKS—Heavy; Fort Wayne 93¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 112; Rhode Island 101½; Northwestern 32¾; Northwestern preferred 57; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 82¾; Western Union Telegraph 52; New York Central 92; Erie 86½; Reading 101; Michigan Southern 69¼; Missouri Sixes 77; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates 26¼; Treasury Seven-Thirties 99; Five-Twenty Coupons of 1865, 102.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—CATTLE—Dull and rather lower; sales 2,300 head of beeves, fair to good, at 14@15½ per pound.

SHEEP—Dull and lower; sales 8,060 head at 6½@8½c per pound. Ewes are unchanged in price.

HOGS—Better; sales 2,630 head at 13@14½c per pound.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—COTTON—Dull and heavy at 50c for Middling.

FLOUR—Heavy, and common grades at 10@15c lower; there is only a moderate demand at $7,55@7,85 for Extra State; $8,35@8,50 for Extra R. H. O., and $8,55@10,20, for Trade Brands, the market closing heavy for lower grades.

WHISKY—Quiet; Western $2,27@2,28.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, and Spring 2@3c lower; at $1,70; New No. 1 Milwaukie $1,74½; Choice Amber, do; $2,25 for White Michigan, and $1,60 for unsound New Amber, Michigan. Rye dull. Barley and Barley Malt, dull and nominal. Corn quiet and without decided change at 82@83c for unsound, and 85@88c for sound mixed Western, in store and delivered. Oats lower and dull at 39@42 for unsound Western, and 54@55 for sound do.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm: Rio at old prices. Sugar, quiet; Muscovado at 13c. Molasses, New Orleans, $1,10@1,15; Porto Rico, 60@80. Butter dull at 20@32 for Ohio, and 25@38 for State. Cheese quiet at 11½@15½.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal at 33½c for Crude and 55½c for Refined, in bond.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower at $29,62½@30 for New Mess, closing at $29,75 for Regular, $28,50@29 for old do., and closing at $28,50 for Regular; $21,75@22 for Prime, and $23@23,50 for Prime Mess; also 1,350 barrels of New Mess for February, March and April, at the sellers option, at $28,75@29,75. Beef firm at $16,50@20; for New Plain Mess, and 21@24c for New Extra Mess. Beef Hams quiet; Western at $40,50@41,50. Bacon dull. Cut Meats steady at 11@13c for Shoulders, and 15½@18 for Hams. Dressed Hogs firmer at 12¾@13 for Western, and 13¼@13½ for City. Lard heavy at 15½@18½c, the latter an extreme; also 1,000 barrels for February, at sellers option, at 18c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22.—FLOUR—Has a declining tendency; prices range from $7,25@12,000 for fancy brands.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and quotations nominal; sales of Red at $1,80@2,25, and White at $1,40@1,70. Corn active at a decline of 1 and 2 cents; sales 5,000 bushels at 95c for yellow.

WHISKY—Firm at $2,25@2,27 for Philadelphia, and $2,28 for Western.

STOCKS—Inactive; Pennsylvania State 5's, 86; Morris' Canal, 95; Reading, 50¾; Penna. R. R.. 55¾. Gold 139.

Sight Exchange, on New York at par.

New York Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Loans, $239,377,720; increase, $4,000,000. Specie, $15,265,372; decrease, $1,400,000. Circulation, $20,475,707; increase, $1,300,000. Deposits, $198,816,248; increase. $700,000 Legal tender, $72,799,892; decrease, $300,000.

Boston Iron Market.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—There is no change to note in the market for any description, and the demand is only for small lots. Foreign pig is still scarce, but lots to arrive are selling at a shade easier rates. American pig is firm at previous rates. Manufactured iron is in fair supply, with a better feeling among makers of domestic, in expectation of increased protection.

We note small sales of Scotch pig No. 1 at $54@55 per ton for the best brands, the inside figure for late to arrive. American is selling in small lots at $50@60 per ton, for the different numbers. Charcoal pig firm at $65@85 per ton, cash. Bar iron is in fair demand and lots from store are selling at $115@120 for English common; $125@130 per ton for do refined. American refined bar is selling at $115@120 per ton from manufacturers' hands, and $125@128 from store. Railroad iron is selling at $58, gold, per ton, for English, and $88@90, currency, for American. Russia sheet is quiet, at at 30@37c per pound. English do is firm at 7½@10½c. Nails are selling at 7@7½c per pound for assorted sizes.—*Bulletin.*

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 20.—Wheat—Dull. Sales 3 cars No. 2 red from store at $1,50. Corn—In fair demand and steady. Sales 3 cars new shelled from store at 55c: 1 car ears at 54c. Oats—Nominally unchanged. Held at 39½@40 for No. 1 from store. Rye—Dull and nominal. Held at 70@75c. Barley—Inactive and nominal.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. Jan. 22.—1 car wheat, Hitchcock, McCreery & co; 2 cars oats, D Wallace; 50 tcs lard, F Sellers & co; 2 do do, Patterson & Ammon; 1 do do, S B Floyd; 25 dozen pails, etc, McCullough, Smith & co; 28 do do, Little, Baird & Patton; 1 car staves, J J Ralya; 1 do wheat, Liggett & co; 20 sewing machines, Wm Sumner & co; 134 oil bbls, W H Byram; 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Lang; 12 cars metal, Nimick & co; 1 car lumber, Ramsey & co; 268 bags mill feed William Bingham; 6 bags cloverseed, Fetzer & Armstrong; 15 do do, Kirkpatrick & Herron; 4 cars metal, John Moorhead; 1 keg wine, W J Friday; 1 hhd tobacco, H Dalmyer; 10 bales moss, Lemen & Weise; 10 do do, T B Young; 166 hides, Delange & Chestnut; 1 car blooms, Park, Bro & co; 59 bbls crude petroleum, Jas Wilkins; 2 kgs liquor, Trautman & Applebaum; 6 bbls peas, J Knox; 1 bbl eggs, 1 do butter, 4 kegs, lard, H Riddle, 28 bbls dry apples, L H Voigt & co; 2 cars metal, Jas Wood & Son; 14 bags cloverseed, Kirkpatrick & Herron; 1 car lumber, A Lewis; 15 kegs lard, 3 bbls apples, Keil & Ritchart; 200 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 2 cars hay, H Rea jr; 42 bags cloverseed, 1 bx cheese, Voigt & co.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.—Jan. 22.—100 bbls flour, Seghinyer & Voskamp; 100 do do, Seibert & Morgan; 100 do do, E Hezeltou; 100 do de, S Lindsay jr & co; 1 car corn, T C Jenkins; 1 car wheat, Liggett & co; 56 bbls crude petroleum, Johnathan Gallagher; 1 car lumber, J & A Hays; 1 car metal, Nimick & co.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. Jan. 22.—290 sks oats, J & W Farley; 1 car lumber, B Schmidt; 2 pkgs, L H Voigt & co; 50 bbls paper, Pitts Paper Co; 3 cars staves, Smith & Hemphill; 6 do do, C C Smith.

ALLEGHENY STATION, Janury 21—42 bbls flour G Myers; 1 car oats, 2 cars mill feed, R Knox & Son; 50 bbls oil, T H Nevin & co; 5 pkgs produce, J O'Hanlon; 61 sks flaxseed, Ewer & Hamilton; 2 bbls oatmeal, Wm France; 11 sks wool, Childs & Semple; 2 cars lumber, J McBriar; 12 sks flaxseed, M B Suydam; 1 car lumber, C C Boyle; 62 bdls paper, Pitts Paper Co; 7 bales twine, 2 reels yarn, H Gerwig.

RIVER NEWS.

RIVER, WEATHER ETC.

The cold weather has again caused the river to recede, and it is going down pretty rapidly. Ice is floating heavily in the river, and although the Allegheny ice is running past the city, there is no hopes of a general break up in that river as long as the present weather lasts. Yesterday the weather was raw—just cold enough to keep matters solid and dry,—and with a north wind blowing, caused faces to chap rapidly. There were but little business doing at the landing.

A gorge which had formed below here caused the sudden rise in the river. The breaking of it, and the consequent sudden receding of the river caused quite a lively time among steamboatmen. In spite of all their activity, however, the Armadillo got caught upon the landing, and was partially out, but fortunately not bad enough but that she was pushed back again yesterday afternoon.

The boats that left on Saturday have been having a rough time. The Citizen and America were enabled with a great deal of difficulty to get through, but the America and Lucella were yesterday morning tied up at Beaver, after an ineffectual attempt to get over Beaver Shoals. They had to obtain the use of a tow boat in order to get back.

The Bayard, Capt. Geo. D. Moore, left yesterday afternoon for Parkersburg.

The Leni Leoti, Capt. Campbell, is already loaded, and will leave as soon as she can with safety for Louisville.

The Waunitta, Capt. Shuman, will leave for Cincinnati and Louisville on Wednesday, should the weather justify.

Capt. Haslett has hauled his beautiful side-wheel packet Rubicon up to the landing, and she is preparing to leave for Memphis and New Orleans. She is a large and handsome boat well adapted to both freight and passengers.

The Nevada, Capt. W. S. Evans, being the boat now in turn, is receiving freight for St. Louis and intermediate ports. As she has been loading for some time, she has most of her trip on board.

The Lorena, Capt. Shuman; Kate Putnam Capt. Maratta, and Silver Cloud No. 2, Capt Conway, were advertised to leave Cincinnati for this port last night.

The Muskingum river is running out slowly.

The old L. M. Kennett, of the St. Louis and New Orleans trade, has been sold to the Memphis Packet Company for $8,000.

It is thought that the City of Pekin, recently sunk at St. Louis by the breaking of the ice gorge, will be raised.

MEDICAL.

DYSPEPSIA.—Dr. Strickland's TONIC is a concentrated preparation of Roots and Herbs, with anti-acids and carminative to strengthen the stomach and nervous system. It is a certain remedy for Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Acidity of the Stomach, Flatulency and debility. It is not alcoholic; therefore, particularly suited for weak, nervous and dyspeptic persons. For sale by all druggists everywhere at $1 per bottle.

DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC

R. E. SELLERS & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS.

oc13:lyd

DR. STRICKLAND'S Mellifluous COUGH BALSAM is warranted to be the only preparation known to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Chronic Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis and Croup. Being prepared from Honey and Herbs, it is healing, softening and expectorating, and particularly suitable for all affections of the Throat and Lungs. For sale by Druggists everywhere.

COUGH NO MORE

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DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has CURED thousands of the worst cases of BLIND AND BLEEDING PILES. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure. For sale by all Druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

CURE FOR PILES

R. E. SELLERS & CO., WHOLESALE AGENT.

oc13:lyd

FORTY YEARS PRACTICE IN SEXUAL DISEASES Gives me a knowledge seldom acquired by Physicians. My long residence in this city, and the amount of patients treated annually by me, are sufficient proof of my success.

SPERMATORRHŒA, or Sexual Weakness, and all diseases arising therefrom, are cured in a much shorter time than heretofore by my NEW VEGETABLE REMEDIES. Medicines sent to any part of the Union. All letters must contain a stamp to pay return postage. Correspondence held sacred. Office, 85 SMITHFIELD STREET, near Diamond Address, J. W. BRANSTRUP, M. D., ja13:ly Box 800, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRIVATE DISEASES.

OFFICE 253½ PENN STREET, near Hand.

For the cure of all diseases of a private nature, in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention Cure warranted or money refunded. Office hours—7 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3, and 6 to 8 P. M. Address letters W., 253½ Penn street. no17

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FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.—The splendid passenger steamer WAUANITA ....Capt. T. Shuman. Leaves on WEDNESDAY, 24th, at 4 p. m. For freight or passage apply on board or to ja22 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

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DOWN TRIP—STEAMER BAYARD
Leaves Pittsburgh every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock a. m.
Leaves Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 9:20 p. m.

STEAMER WINCHESTER
Leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday and Friday, at 11:30 a. m.
Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 9:30 p. m.

STEAMER FOREST CITY
Leaves Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday, at 11 a. m.
Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday, at 9:30 p. m.

UP TRIP—STEAMER FOREST CITY
Leaves Parkersburg every Monday and Thursday at 2 p. m.
Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 a. m.

STEAMER BAYARD
Leaves Parkersburg every Tuesday and Friday, at 2 p. m.
Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 a. m.

STEAMER WINCHESTER
Leaves Parkersburg every Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 p. m.
Leaves Wheeling every Thursday and Sunday, at 7 a. m.

Connections going down are made at Wheeling and Bellair with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh train, which leaves Pittsburgh at 5:00 p. m., and Cleveland at 2:25 a. m. Also, with trains of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, which leaves Chicago at 10 p. m.; and at Marietta with Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and with steamers to all points on the Muskingum River; and at Parkersburg with early train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and with Daily Line Steamers to Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Ironton, Portsmouth, Maysville and Cincinnati.

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At Wharf-Boat, Foot of Wood St.,
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Where freight will be received each day, up to 5:00 p. m. ja20

REGULAR PACKET FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.—The fine steamer EMMA GRAHAM, Capt. C. E. Still, will leave for the above and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY at 4 p. m. Returning, leaves Zanesville every FRIDAY, at 7 am. J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

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FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS—AFTER THE ARMENIA. The splendid passenger steamer NEVADA..........Capt. W. S. EVANS, Will leave as above announced. For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD Agents

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Brand—"Lucifer."

This Oil cannot be excelled for burning properties, color or fire test, and is put up in well seasoned barrels, suitable for HOME USE, or EXPORT. ORDERS SOLICITED.

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OFFICE IN PITTSBURGH—24 WOOD STREET. These works have the largest capacity in the country. The brand stands the highest in this country and in Europe, for quality and fire test, and the oil is put in well seasoned barrels, prepared especially for export.

Manufacturers of BOILERS, STILLS, TANKS and Improved Boring Tools for Oil Wells. de10:ly

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This company was organized on the 29th inst. under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The territory of the company adjoins the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company, of this city.

Capital Stock	$225,000
Working Fund	25,000
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PURE WHITE BURNING OIL

Constantly on hand and for sale

AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES,

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Foot of Baltic and Harrison Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.,

Storage for Refined Petroleum,

In Tanks and Barrels. See Circulars. Office, No. 95 BEAVER STREET, New York. oc3:ly

SUPERIOR OIL ENGINES.

We are constructing, and will keep on hand, a superior style of

OIL ENGINES

WITH EITHER A COMMON OR TUBULAR BOILER.

We invite parties needing engines for this purpose to call and see them, corner of PIKE and O'HARA STREETS, near City Water Works. MACKINTOSH, HEMPHILL & CO.

SUNDRIES.

SUNDRIES, for sale at 185 Liberty Street:

DRY PEACHES—20 bbls. large halves;
DRY APPLES—30 bbls. new and old;
WHITE BEANS—50 bbls. prime white;
HOMINY—15 bbls. Flint Hominy;
LIME—150 bbls. White Lime;
SALT—300 bbls. Extra No. 1;
BROOMS—50 dozen new corn;
SORGHUM—15 bbls. Sorghum Syrup;
BUTTER—6 bbls. and boxes prime roll;
EGGS—3 bbls. and 2 boxes Eggs;
CODFISH—20 bundles;
HERRING—6 bbls. Labrador;
BARLEY—100 sacks Spring.

WM. P. BECK & CO., ja18 Wholesale Grocers and Produce Dealers.

BORDIN'S CONDENSED APPLE JUICE, put up in one pound tin cans, a cheap and excellent Jelly, which may be used for pies and tarts, or, diluted with water, makes sweet cider, for sale by JNO. A. RENSHAW, ja12 Corner of Liberty and Hand streets.

HERRINGS.—500 bxs. No. 1 Herrings, just received and for sale by REYMER & BROS., jy20 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

COCOA NUTS—3,000 Cocoa Nuts just received and for sale by REYMER & BROS., ja8 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

PECANS.—10 bbls. Pecans just received and for sale by REYMER & BROS., jy20 Nos. 126 and 128 Wood street.

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And Patent Agency,

No. 12 St. St. Clair St., near Suspension Bridge.

H. P. GENGEMBRE, Civil Engineer.

Residence, No. 244½ street,

MEDICAL.

DR. KEYSER'S

Pectoral Syrup

CURES CONSUMPTION.

Cures Bronchitis

CURES COLDS,

Cures Asthma

CURES

All Diseases of the Lungs

I invite attention to some of the most extraordinary cures by my

Pectoral Syrup.

They are at home, and any one who has any doubt can inquire of the persons who have been cured by it.

Attend to Your Colds.

A case of five years' standing cured by DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.

PITTSBURGH, January 11, 1860.

DR. KEYSER:—My wife has been afflicted with a bad cough and difficulty of breathing for five or six years, which, for several years back, had gradually increased in violence. The complaint has been hereditary, and she had been treated by several physicians without any relief. In this state of her case procured some of your PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP. I bought, the first time, a fifty cent bottle, which relieved her very much; I then called and got a dollar bottle, which cured her entirely, and she has now no trace of the former disease, except weakness. I would also state that I used the medicine myself for cold and cough. The medicine cured me by taking one dose. I express my entire satisfaction with the medicine, and you are at liberty to publish this if you desire to do so.

WM. WILSON, Alderman, Fifth Ward.

PITTSBURGH, November 18, 1858.

DR. KEYSER:—Although not an advocate of Patent Medicines, in a general, it affords me pleasure to subscribe to and commend your PECTORAL SYRUP. As a medicine it is well worthy the attention of any person who may in any manner be afflicted with coughs, colds and hoarseness of any kind, and for the peculiar qualifications for removing all that disagreeable sensation attending a severe cold.

I have been, more or less in my life, affected with the severest of colds and hoarseness. At times my throat would become so closed as to prevent my speaking above a whisper, and by taking a few doses of the above syrup it would relieve me entirely.

In recommending this medicine, I must unhesitatingly say that it is the best remedy I ever found purporting to cure the above, nor should any family be without this remedy for diseases so prevalent.

Yours, most respectfully,
EDWARD J. JONES,
Cashier Citizens' Deposit Bank.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio, March 14, 1865.

I have used Dr. Keyser's Cough Syrup for a bad cough of several years standing, and can cheerfully say it is the best medicine for the same that I have ever taken.

J. W. PRICE.

COL. PRATT AND DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.—DR. KEYSER—Dear Sir: Excuse the delay of my acknowledging the excellence of your Pectoral Cough Syrup sooner. I take great pleasure in saying that it is all you say it is. It knocked the noise out of my cough, and the worst one I was ever afflicted with. I have not used more than one-half of the bottle, and I can and do wish that all who are afflicted would give it as fair a trial as I have done, and they will be proud to say, "It is no quack medicine." I would not suffer another such an attack for any consideration, or at any cost. I am confident I can breathe more freely than I ever did. I shall always acknowledge a debt of gratitude for inventing so excellent a remedy. You are at liberty to use my name in this regard as you think proper.

E. F. PRATT,
Messenger Common Council, Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. B.—I am no stranger to my fellow-citizens, and all who entertain doubts can consult me personally.

E. F. P.

PITTSBURGH, April 21, 1857.

READ THE TRUTH.—DR. KEYSER:—I have a daughter who has taken several medicines for a bad cough without benefit, among them Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I purchased from you a bottle of your Pectoral Syrup, and before she had used half a bottle she was relieved. The second bottle cured her entirely of her cough.

JOHN DARIN, Robinson street, Allegheny.

PITTSBURGH, December 31, 1853.

A GREAT CURE BY DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.—I live in Peebles township, Allegheny county. I had a cough and spitting, which commenced about the 4th of February last, and continued eight months. I employed the best physicians in the country, and my cough continued unabated until early in October. At that time I was advised to try your Pectoral Cough Syrup, which I did, and after I had taken one bottle I was entirely free from the coughing and spitting. I had despaired of ever getting well, and I think it should be known how this valuable remedy will do for others what it has done in my case.

JOHN C. LITTLE, Peebles township.
Witness: B. M. KERR.

PATTON TOWNSHIP, April 14, 1848.

A WONDERFUL CURE.—Some time ago an old neighbor of mine was very ill with a bad cough, which every one supposed to be consumption. His relatives told me that he had taken every remedy they heard of without benefit; his brother came to see him die, and all were confirmed in the belief that he could not live. I had about the third of a bottle of your Pectoral syrup, which I gave him, and it entirely cured him, to the astonishment of all. What makes the case more remarkable, is the extreme age of the man, he being about eighty years old. I have no doubt the Pectoral saved his life.

JOHN McGINNIS.

DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP IN BLAIRSVILLE.—Please send me another supply of your valuable Pectoral Syrup. Almost everybody around us has the cold, and are enquiring for "Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup." We have sold sixteen bottles the past week, and are now entirely out. Mr. A. Alt and Mr. P. Maher, both of Blairsville, Pa., told us they would not be without it in their families. In fact, all who use it once want it again.

Yours, respectfully,
J. S. WATTERSON & SONS.

January 30, 1860.

ANOTHER NEW CERTIFICATE.—DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.—I had been troubled with a cough and cold for several weeks—so bad was it that I could not sleep. I had the advice and prescriptions from three of the best physicians in the city, whom I could name, but do not do so. I then procured a bottle of your Pectoral Syrup, which cured me entirely.

(Signed) J. W. SIMONTON,
No. 216 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

January 9th, 1860.

"STOP THAT COUGHING."—"How can I do it?" Go to Keyser's, on Wood street, and get a bottle of his Cough Pectoral, and if that don't cure you, your case must be desperate indeed." This is a specimen of the colloquy one hears every day in cold-catching periods of the year. And we can, from actual experiment, cheerfully concur in the adviser's admonition as above, for we have tried the "Pectoral," in a most stubborn case, with entire success. Not two weeks ago we went to Pittsburgh, with one of the most distressing, contrary, mulish, unsubdued coughs we ever experienced since our advent upon this mundane sphere. We coughed steadily and laboriously for one whole week, in hopes of tiring it out, but it was no go. In fact, it seemed rather to have improved by practice, and to have acquired strength, potency and distressibility by the operation. In this stage of the siege, we coughed our way to Keyser's, No. 140 Wood street, procured a fifty cent bottle of the "Pectoral," took it according to directions, and in forty-eight hours we were masters of the field, the enemy having unconditionally surrendered, after a brief, but unequal conflict with so formidable an adversary as Keyser's famous Cough Pectoral.—*Brownsville Clipper, Dec. 14, 1859.*

DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP

Is prepared and sold by

DR. GEORGE H. KEYSER

No. 140 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

TOOTHACHE REMEDY.

A SURE CURE

Prepared and sold by

DR. GEORGE H. KEYSER,

140 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Price, 25 Cents.

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